WORK FOR FOOD STAMPS BILL PASSES SEE PAGE 3

THE BLACK PANTHER

INTERCOMMUNAL NEWS SERVICE

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Exclusive Interview With Elaine Brown

JUSTICE FOR HUEY P. NEWTON AND THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY



BPP leader HUEY P. NEWTON embraces child at Community Survival Conference.

In the following exclusive interview, Elaine Brown, chairperson of the Black Panther Party, describes the conditions that forced Huey P. Newton into exile several years ago and the events and conditions that will allow him to return soon.

QUESTION: The Party has announced that Huey P. Newton will return to this country soon. Could you describe the conditions which forced him to leave three years ago?

ELAINE: Yes. We expect that Huey will be returning shortly. Approximately three years ago, there were a number of legal cases that culminated in the same period in or around August, 1974. There were originally two charges and then a third, a murder charge, which was totally trumped up. It has taken a long time to uncover the conspiracy that all of this involves. Those three cases, added to the fact that there was a "contract" out on Huey's life, as the leader of the Party, by some so-called "businessmen" who were conducting illegal activities, meant that Huey P. Newton was a certain subject of assassination by a variety of reactionary forces. This caused us to make the decision that it was best that he not be available for a period of time, because we think that it's necessary to protect the leadership of the people's movement. Particularly, as the BPP we felt it was necessary to protect our own leader.

When he got out of jail in 1970, when there was a reversal in the case that brought about

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Editorial

THEY HAVE INSULTED US

Whether they greeted the bizarre news chuckling over the ridiculousness of it all or with stony, angry silence, each and every Black person in America was consciously insulted by the fact that James Earl Ray was allowed to "escape" from prison last week.

They were up to *something* again. *Them*, the ones who engineered the assassination of our beloved Martin, were at it again — mocking the memory of the legendary Black leader with another fool's tale and in that most intimate way assaulting that sleeping Dream of Freedom Dr. King awakened in our souls.

The insult was clear.

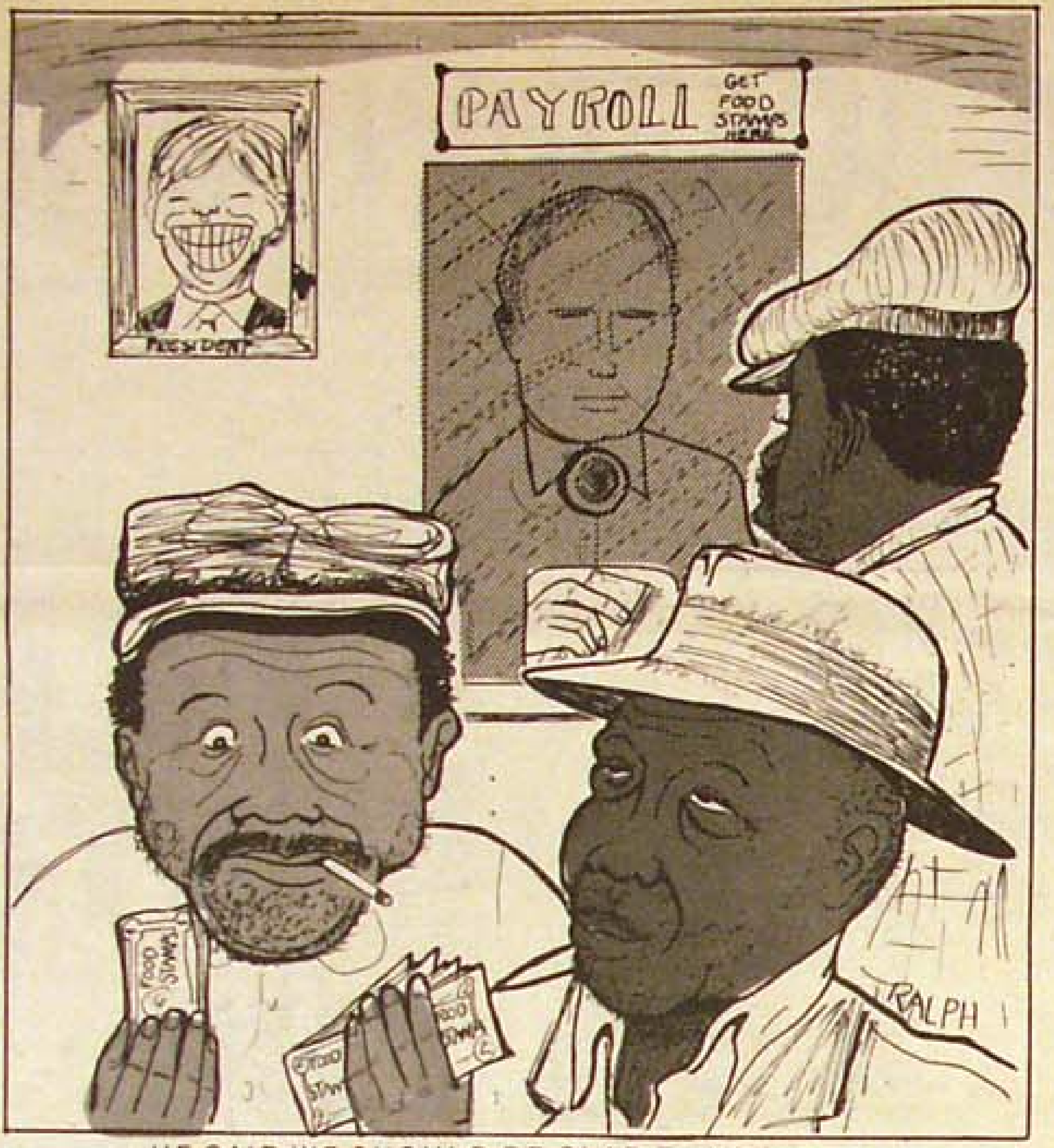
All else was empty speculation: was Ray a willing participant in the "escape" or was he kidnapped?; would Ray die in the rattlesnake infested Tennessee hills or by an over-anxious prison guard's bullet?; Why. . .?; Who . . .?; How. . .?

Yet, as in the murder of Dr. King, the questions remain unanswered, and all we are left with is some poor White trash continuing to run down his con game of "I know, but won't tell."

Speaking of *them*, all progressive and fair-minded people should be aware of the hidden dangers lurking beneath the surface of Anita Bryant's anti-gay crusade/charade.

Sexual preference and child molesting made the headlines — though, in fact, 99 per cent of those convicted for molesting children and rape are heterosexual, but by playing on public fears and emotions, and throwing in bogus Biblical justifications to boot — remember, *they* used the Bible to rationalize slavery — the anti-gay drive has become a tool by conservative, right-wing forces to thwart social change in all arenas.

They, history has shown, use the disposables, the James Earl Rays and Anita Bryants, as spectacular wedges to open a Pandora's Box of hysteria, racism and ultimately violence, to threaten us all. □



HE SAID WE SHOULD BE GLAD THAT WE DON'T HAVE TO WORK FOR PEANUTS.

Letters to the Editor

UNITE

Greetings Comrades, Friends, Brothers and Sisters,

This letter is sent to all interested people by Holman Brother Makou Salik (s.n. Lincoln Heard) and Sefu (s.n. Rodney Robertson).

We, the Brothers of Holman concentration camp, are sending this appeal to you, the public, because we feel that you are the central figures in guaranteeing us relief from the injustice that has been placed upon us by this unjust Holman administration.

Concerned people, how can you rehabilitate a man through brutality and disrespect? Regardless of the crime a man may commit, he is still a human being and has feelings. And the main reason most inmates in prison today disrespect their keepers is because they themselves (the inmates) are disrespected and are not treated like human beings.

I myself have witnessed brutal attacks upon inmates and have suffered a few myself. I can understand a guard or guards restraining an inmate if he becomes violent. But many a time this restraining has turned into a brutal beating. Does this type of treatment bring about respect or rehabilitation? No! It only instills hostility and causes alienation toward the prison officials from the inmate or inmates involved.

If you treat a man like an animal, then you must expect him to act like one. For every action, there is a reaction. This is only human nature. And in order for an inmate to act like a human being, you must treat him as such. Treating him like an animal will only get negative results from him. You can't spit in his face and expect him to smile and say thank you. I have seen this happen also. There is a large gap between the inmate and prison officials.

And it will continue to grow until the prison officials learn that an inmate is no different than them, only in the sense that he has broken a law. He still has feelings, and he's still a human being. And until the big wheels in Alabama and the personnel inside the prisons start practicing rehabilitation, and stop practicing zoology, then they can expect continuous chaos and trouble between inmates and officials.

Concerned People: we hold these truths to be correct and they are that everyone is entitled to freedom, justice, and humanity. So we appeal to you, the public, to do what you can to make such ideas a reality.

Send letters of protest to the Human Rights Committee and ask the Human Rights Committee to come down and have an interview with Lincoln Heard, Rodney Robertson, Glen Anacin, A.J. Common, Johnny Smith, Oscar Johnson, Horace Scott, and William Turk. It would help give them more perspective on the situation and give them a better idea of where the truth lives. Here's the name and address to write your protest letters to: Mr. M.R. Nachman, Chairman, Human Rights Committee, P.O. Box 688, Montgomery, Alabama 36101.

We thank you in advance. Free All Political Prisoners.

Yours in Struggle,
Holman/FA Collective

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COMMENT

Call For A National "People's Alliance"

Meeting in Washington, D.C., over Memorial Day weekend, 198 delegates and observers from 80 political and community organizations — including the Black Panther Party — from 45 cities and towns across the country agreed to work together in a "People's Alliance."

The following statement, excerpted from "The Draft Call of the July 4th Coalition to a National Conference To Build A People's Alliance," provides clarity for this new political movement.

On July 4th of last year, 60,000 people participated in demonstrations in Philadelphia, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle and San Antonio. Our message was that the U.S. government's Bicentennial "celebration" was a mockery of the real history of this country and its people — and that whatever is decent about this country has been won through the long and difficult struggles of the people who have lived and labored here.

It was our way of saying that the spirit of those historic battles — from the first American revolution to the Little Big Horn and the streets of Selma, Alabama; from the earliest days of the labor movement and women's suffrage to the movement against the war in Indochina — that spirit was alive and well and still a source of inspiration for our vision of a society based on justice and the fulfillment of human needs.

We believed then that the July 4th demonstrations could be a first step toward a new level of unity for the millions of people in this country who recognize the need for radical changes in our society but who do not yet feel part of a movement capable of bringing about such changes.

This call for a National Conference To Build A People's Alliance is a second step — in many ways more important than the July 4th

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THE BLACK PANTHER

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REPEATS PLEDGE TO "UPLIFT QUALITY OF LIFE," EASE UNEMPLOYMENT

WILSON NAMES TRANSITION TEAM

(Oakland, Calif.) - Reiterating his pledge to "uplift the quality of life for, as much as possible, all of the people of the city of Oakland," with special emphasis on dealing with skyrocketing unemployment, Mayor-elect Lionel Wilson announced last week the formation of a highly-respected transition team to assist in making this city's first change of administration in 10 years.

Addressing a press gathering in a conference room on the second floor of the City Hall building, the Alameda County Superior Court judge refused to fall into the trap of characterizing or labeling the political leanings of the prestigious group, saying that they were all 20 individuals who were "competent, dedicated and concerned with the best interests of this city — people who definitely have something to offer."

Named to the transition team, whose coordinator is Oakland attorney Zachary Wasserman, were: City Councilman John Sutter; Councilman-elect Carter Gilmore; Councilwoman-elect Mary Moore; Margaret Amareaux; Louis Barnett; Black Panther Party chairperson Elaine Brown; William Cauala; Paul Cobb; and former Councilman Joe Coto.

Also, Dick Groulx; Don McCullum; Rev. J.L. Richards; George Scotlan; Robert Shetterly; Norvel Smith; School Board member Peggy Stinnett; Lynn Suter; Victor Tan; and James White.

"This is a working group," Wilson said. "It is not intended to be a representative body.

"It is a group of people with whom I am familiar, with whom I have worked in the past and with whom I can work quickly on the many tasks to be accomplished in the three short weeks before I take office on July first.

"The transition team will aid me by reviewing current city activities and gathering information which will assist me in effecting a smooth change of administration.

"One of the first tasks I will ask the transition team to do will be to make recommendations as to the formation of a Mayor's Advisory Committee which will represent all of Oakland: the neighborhoods; labor; large and small businesses; and the unemployed; political and organized interest groups; and the religious community.

"The mayor of Oakland needs a citizens' task force with which he can communicate directly. I plan to meet with this group at least quarterly and give them a report on the state of the city and receive from them reports on the needs and concerns of the city."

Wilson added that he is opening a transition office "as a base of operations and a place where the members of the transition team and I can be reached." That office will be in the Latham Square Building, 508 16th Street, Suite 725, telephone (415) 835-0272.

Asked by reporters about his meetings with lame duck Mayor John Reading, Wilson said, "I assured him, somewhat to his surprise, I think, that the statements I made in terms of where I saw the problems and how I intended to approach the problems of Oakland during the campaign were not campaign rhetoric, that I meant them and that I intended to do everything I could to carry out those commitments."

Concerning his meetings with controversial City Manager Cecil Riley, Wilson said, "It was primarily a nuts-and-bolts type of session, during which we were covering all the mundane things."

Responding to a question of what he hopes to tell the media four years from now, the first Black mayor in Oakland history

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LIONEL WILSON, Oakland's first Black mayor, at recent press conference announcing the formation of mayor's transition team.



CHEAP LABOR

Work For Food Stamps Bill Passes

(Washington, D.C.) - Unemployed food stamp recipients will be forced to work at nonpaying jobs or face starvation under the provisions of a bill passed last week by the House Agricultural Committee.

With a double-digit Black unemployment rate spiraling upwards with no end in sight, the proposal — contained in a bill extending food stamp legislation, which expires September 30 — will have a particularly devastating effect.

In its present form the bill would also allow the private sector to flood the job market with cheap labor in the person of unemployed Black and poor food stamp recipients who would be forced to work for as little as $1.80 an hour.

The Carter administration has expressed its approval of the food stamp bill, which would be carried out under the auspices of the Agriculture Department.

The program would require the Agriculture Department to set up pilot projects in each state, the District of Columbia and the U.S. territories. The Committee measure forces unemployed food stamp recipients who have no dependents to accept any job that pays at least 80 per cent of the state or federal minimum wage.

Failure to accept a less-than-minimum-wage job would result in the immediate loss of food stamp eligibility.

Those in the pilot project areas who are unable to find a job in the private sector within the allotted 30 days would be forced to work for free on the local government payroll in order to receive their food stamp allotments. ☐

Fallen Comrade

JOSEPH WADDELL

Assassinated June 13, 1972



Comrade Joseph Waddell joined the Black Panther Party in September, 1970, while in the city jail of High Point, North Carolina. "Joe-Dell," as he was called by his friends and comrades, was serving a 25 to 30-year sentence after being framed on false charges of armed robbery.

When Joe-Dell was transferred to Central Prison in Raleigh, North Carolina, he was frequently beaten by guards there. On June 13, 1972, at age 21, he was pronounced dead by prison officials, the victim of a strange "heart attack." Joe-Dell was physically healthy before his death and had never had heart trouble before. Prisoners close to Joe-Dell believe that Central Prison authorities probably drugged or poisoned the courageous Party member to induce a heart attack. But this could never be proven as Joe-Dell's internal organs were removed before his body was released to his family.

Long Live the Spirit of Joseph Waddell! Long Live the People's Struggle!

IMPORTANT LEGISLATION ON SCHOOL INTEGRATION EXPLAINED

STAFF OF JUVENILE DETENTION INSTITUTIONS DEMAND NEW FACILITIES

(San Leandro, Calif.) - The need for more adequate facilities for youth incarcerated in Alameda County juvenile institutions was stressed at last week's meeting of the county Board of Education.

Numerous instructors and other staff members at the county's Special Schools—the official name for the juvenile detention facilities — urged Board members to approve funding that will allow for the expansion of, as well as higher quality of, educational and other programs at the juvenile facilities.

Particular importance was placed on the need for construction of facilities at Las Vistas School. Board member Ericka Huggins repeated a complaint that she has made repeatedly during the past year since her election—that the children confined to Las Vistas have classes in "cells."

Also discussed at the meeting was Senate Bill #1064, important legislation soon to be introduced in the California legislature that will provide financial bonuses to schools that voluntarily integrate.

Last week's meeting was held at Chabot Boys Ranch, one of the five juvenile facilities located at 2500 Fairmont Drive here, the headquarters of the Special Schools. The Board of Education meets here annually to hear reports from staff and instructors on the programs and problems of the juvenile detention facilities.



ERICKA HUGGINS (second from left) has criticized Board of Education for lack of action in regard to youth detention.



Presentations were made by the head instructors of each of the youth detention facilities, including Snedigar Cottage (which is under the jurisdiction of the county Probation Department), Juvenile Hall, Las Vistas School, Los Cerros Senior Boys Camp and Chabot Boys Ranch.

On November 15 of last year, Ericka, the only Black member of

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INTERCOMMUNAL SURVIVAL COMMITTEE

Serving The Oppressed White Community, Body and Soul

The following article, the fifth in an ongoing series focusing upon the Survival Programs sponsored by the progressive, Chicago-based Intercommunal Survival Committee, presents the Uptown Tenants' Survival Union.

"We Want Decent Housing, Fit For The Shelter Of Human Beings."

Over the last two years, the Intercommunal Survival Committee has helped to organize the 2,000 member Uptown Tenants' Survival Union (UTSU). Staff trained in tenants' rights as well as other attorneys are available to the members. Regular public programs explain different aspects of tenants' rights, and, of course, the Union exists to bring full weight and resources of its members on the fight for each tenant's rights.

Besides its concern for tenants' rights, the Tenants Union membership is eligible to participate in the cooperative food buying club. Each week hundreds of families pool their orders for seven or eight staple items like potatoes, vegetables, chickens, eggs, fruits and canned goods to benefit from the savings that are possible by buying in bulk from a wholesaler.



Participants in ISC-sponsored food cooperative.

The Food Co-op also takes into account that "the check don't come in when the babies are hungry" and allows families whose income comes in once a month or once every two weeks to pay for the month's groceries when their check comes in.

The UTSU differs from many tenants organizations across the country in that it has collectivized the rich experience of tenants fighting for housing in communi-

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This Week In Black History

June 15, 1864

With the Civil War in a crucial period, the North was in desperate need of manpower. Consequently, Congress passed a bill equalizing pay, arms, equipment and medical services to Black Union troops on June 15, 1864. Thirty-two Black infantry regiments and two Black cavalry regiments were involved in the decisive siege of Petersburg and Richmond.

June 13, 1868

On June 13, 1868, Oscar J. Dunn, an ex-slave, was formally installed as the lieutenant governor of Louisiana, the highest elective office held by a Black American at that time. Black people were later elected lieutenant governors of Mississippi and South Carolina.

June 18, 1941

President Roosevelt conferred with A. Phillip Randolph and other leaders of the March on Washington Movement on June 18, 1941, and urged them to call off the scheduled demonstration. Randolph refused and said 100,000 Black people would march on Washington on July 1, 1941, to protest discrimination and segregation in national defense programs. Shortly thereafter, President Roosevelt issued Executive Order 8802 which forbade racial discrimination in government industries. The demonstration was then called off.

June 13, 1967



THURGOOD MARSHALL

On June 13, 1967, Thurgood Marshall, a Black U.S. solicitor general, was nominated as associate justice of the Supreme Court. He was confirmed by the Senate on August 30, 1967.

Chicago Latinos March To Protest Police Brutality

(Chicago, Ill.) - Demands for a full investigation into the police slayings of two Puerto Rican men here two weeks ago during a Puerto Rican celebration mount as Mayor Michael Bilandic has declared complete satisfaction with the police handling of the affair.

Following a week of meetings between certain Puerto Rican organizations in the city, out of which only a token number of summer jobs were offered to pacify the angry community, over 500 Latinos took their message to Dearborn Park, where the police attacks occurred, to city hall where a rally was held. (See last week's issue of THE BLACK PANTHER.)



Puerto Rican community leader addressing protesters in Chicago rebellion.

Two Latino men were killed by police bullets on June 4 in Dearborn Park where many community residents had gathered for a Puerto Rican parade. The murders created a spontaneous rebellion.

A third person was later found dead from a fire that consumed a building at 650 West Division Street. Domingo Tresfaras, 62, was found in the rubble of the burned out building where he had lived alone in an apartment.

Eyewitnesses report that although firemen claimed that they could not get to the building to fight the fire because of rocks and objects being thrown at them, that, in fact, the police told the firemen not come onto the street, and the firefighters agreed.

The scene of the fire was notable for the many people on the streets throwing buckets of water on the burning building in a vain attempt to put the flames out.

Sisters of the two men who died from police bullets, Raphael Cruz, 25, and Julio Osorio, 26, were among the speakers at the June 11 march and rally.

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JAMES EARL RAY was among those who escaped from Brushy Mountain Prison last week.



BLACK COMMUNITY SUSPECTS SET-UP OF CONVICTED KING ASSASSIN

WHO HELPED JAMES EARL RAY ESCAPE?

(Petros, Tenn.) - Who killed Martin Luther King?

The 54-hour drama here last weekend surrounding James Earl Ray, the man convicted of the famed civil rights leader's April 4, 1968, assassination, has rekindled suspicions held by many during the past nine years — that Ray was the unwitting tool of a high level government conspiracy to eliminate Dr. King and that the convicted assassin's aborted escape from Brushy Mountain Penitentiary was another chapter in the cover-up of that conspiracy.

Located in the east Tennessee mountains 40 miles northwest of Knoxville, Brushy Mountain Penitentiary was, until last week, thought to be escape proof. Surrounding the prison yard on three sides are sheer cliffs and 3,000 acres of rugged woods and underbrush.

Yet, around dusk on Friday, June 10, Ray and five other long-termers like himself, using a pipe ladder, scaled the wall of the fortress-like maximum security prison, a wall surrounded by a 2,300 volt power line.

The nagging questions persist. How did Ray and his fellow inmates get past the electrical power line? Prison officials have been unable to come up with a satisfactory answer but a trusty told reporters that the line was cut.

Did Ray escape voluntarily or was he coerced into fleeing? And if he was coerced, *who* wanted him out of jail?

Upon his capture after being pursued relentlessly by well-trained bloodhounds, a weary, hungry Ray, 47, had little to say about events of the previous two days.

Prison officials conceded the genius of the escape, which was aided by a pretended fight among inmates in the prison yard. "It's the most daring escape I have ever known," said Herman C. Davis, deputy warden of the Tennessee prison, adding, "Under a hail of gunfire, it's got to be."

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

CONGRESSMAN OPPOSES "INVESTIGATING MURDER OF SOME NIGGER"

Andy Young: King Assassination "A Blessing"

(Washington, D.C.) - U.N. Ambassador Andrew Young called the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King "a blessing" last week, not long after a White Ohio congressman had admonished his colleagues for their inquiry into King's death which he called wasting time "investigating the murder of some nigger."

Young made his unbelievable statement during an interview with *Playboy* magazine in which he said King's vicious murder "was very fortunate — really. . . a blessing." Young was standing only a few feet away from the great leader of the civil rights movement when he was shot down on the balcony of a Memphis hotel on April 4, 1968.

"Martin had done all he could," Young said, reaching a conclusion few other agree with. "He was abused by Black and White. . . God decided Martin had had enough."



Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING

Recently, the Congressional Black Caucus (CBC) demanded that a probe be held into the racist remarks made by Republican Congressman John Ashbrook concerning the investigation of Dr. King.

According to a report by columnist Jack Anderson, Ashbrook objected to the Capitol Hill probe of the murder of the 1964 Nobel Peace Prize winner, saying that time and money should not be wasted" investigating the murder of some nigger."

A statement by the CBC read, "The implications of such a statement, for the King family, for the Black people in Representative Ashbrook's Congressional District and political party and for all decent thinking people, are so serious that nothing less than a public apology made in the House of Representatives is acceptable."□



Over 60,000 participated in July 4th Coalition march last summer in Philadelphia.

Call For A National "People's Alliance"

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2

actions — in all ways more difficult.

WHAT CAN WE EXPECT FROM JIMMY CARTER?

As Mr. Carter's election year rhetoric fades into hard political realities, we see that the same interests who have been calling the shots all along are still in the driver's seat — and we know only too well what that means.

The predominance in Cabinet posts of executives from the big corporations is sure to continue the rates of unemployment and inflation that drive down the bargaining power of workers, guarantee corporate profits, and lead to policies of reduced social services....

We say that the only way to improve our situation is through our own efforts. If Carter and the big money interests he represents do anything at all to relieve the problems we face, it will be because the people of this country have organized independent, grass-roots political action that *forces* the government to yield to our needs.

WHAT ARE PEOPLE DOING?

Across the length and breadth of this continent we see the beginnings of a new political consciousness.

We see it in the results of the elections: the millions who refused to vote at all because they knew that regardless of which of the two parties won, the people lost.

We see it in the rank and file insurgency in the trade union movement, in the coalitions everywhere fighting the cutbacks in basic services and the destruction of the environment.

We see it in the determination of racial and national minorities to fight for their rights and how that has challenged the very foundations of the system.

We see it in the impact of the women's movement, in the growth of the gay liberation movement, and in the creation of communal groups experimenting in cooperative life styles.

We see it in the growing awareness among all sectors of the population about the dangers and illegitimate role of the U.S. government and the transnational corporations in international affairs — about this country's colonial rule over Puerto Rico, Panama and the Native American nations, its domination of Mexican and African people and its support of reactionary regimes around the world.

We see it in a hundred small battles every day. In the factories, mines and fields, in our schools, prisons, communities and streets — there is a spirit of resistance.

DIVISION AND UNITY

But there is also skepticism. The enemy is wealthy, powerful and well-organized, while our movements are fragmented — geographically isolated, organizationally divided, sometimes distrustful and often ignorant of each other's objectives.

Union and rank and file organizers in every major industry are harassed and set up by the same police and intelligence agencies that systematically attack Black, Latin American, Asian American and Native-American movements, but where is the unified response to this repression?

And beyond the borders of this country we see the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America rising up against the misery and oppression perpetuated by the elites of those lands in partnership with the same financial interests we confront here — but we have yet to tear down those barriers of fear and ignorance that our rulers have raised between us.

We are engaged in struggle against a common enemy and yet we hardly speak to each other. We are allies without an alliance, sisters and brothers of many races and nationalities, of different religions, cultures and sexual preferences, who know, nevertheless, that not one of us can be free until we are all free.

TOWARD A PROGRAM AND ALLIANCE

We believe, furthermore, that it is possible now to take the first steps toward the development of a comprehensive program of political action that can eventually unite our struggles.

A program that speaks to peace, not war, equality for all people and not just the rich and privileged few.

A program for our cities and their survival as vital communities, for people and their well being, for workers and their needs, for the rights of women and minorities, for oppressed nations and their self-determination.

A program that offers authentic hope because it reflects the best aspirations of our peoples and is based on their capacity and power to transform this society.

We are entering a period of history that cries out for the unity of our forces — realistic, flexible, tested in action.

We have no illusions about the difficulty of this task, but the moment is ripe to move forward, to ally the hundreds of people's organizations and the many thousands of progressive individuals across this land in an alliance based on the most solid foundations — mutual respect for the organizational and political integrity of each member, clarity of purpose, an understanding of the limits of our objectives at each stage of this long process, and an unshakeable determination to overcome any obstacle in our path.□

Who Helped James Earl Ray Escape?

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Ironically, Ray escaped from the prison the day after he appeared in a nationally televised interview in which he repeated his belief that he was the victim of a set-up in the King assassination. Last year, the petty thief lost an appeal for a trial. (Ray was never tried for King's murder.) Ray contends that he was forced to confess to King's assassination and that his lawyers did not adequately represent him.

Black Ohio Congressman Louis Stokes, chairman of the House Assassinations Committee that is investigating Dr. King's murder, expressed the fear held by many in the Black community, that Ray was an unwilling participant in the prison escape.

"Obviously this was organized on the inside at least and it was conspiratorial in nature," Congressman Stokes said. "I guess the fear I have is whether there was outside participation in the matter also, and if so, for what purpose.

ONE POSSIBILITY

"One possibility is that it was an attempt to get Ray to a place where he will never be found. The question is whether he was a willing participant or whether he was lured into it," the Black congressman said.

Rev. Ralph Abernathy, Dr. King's successor as head of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), charged that the escape was a move to set Ray up to "be destroyed."

Ray's escape "could have been avoided if the courts had at any time during the past eight years done what they were obligated to do, give him the trial he deseved," said James Lesar, a Washington, D.C., attorney who represented Ray in his unsuccessful appeal before the U.S. Supreme Court last year to get a new hearing in his case.

James Earl Ray is back in prison amidst rumors that there is new evidence in the King murder that will enable him to get the trial he has sought for so long.

And the question remains unanswered: Who killed Martin Luther King?□

SUPREME COURT

No Mandatory Death Penalty For Murder Of Police

(Washington, D.C.) - A sharply divided Supreme Court ruled last week that states may not make the death penalty mandatory for the murder of a police officer.

By a vote of 5 to 4, the high court struck down Louisiana's mandatory execution law because it did not allow jurors to consider "mitigating circumstances" that might spare the life of a defendant convicted of killing an officer.

Therefore, the justices said, the law violated the Eighth Amendment's prohibition against cruel and unusual punishment.

"To be sure," the majority said, "the fact that the murder victim was a peace officer performing his regular duties may be regarded as an aggravating circumstance. . .but it is incorrect to suppose that no mitigating circumstances can exist when the victim is a police officer."

The five justices, in an unsigned opinion, went on to suggest some potential mitigating factors.

The youth of an offender, the influence of drugs, alcohol or "extreme emotional disturbance" or circumstances that the

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FAMILIES RENOVATE DILAPIDATED BUILDINGS

PHILLY GROUP BEGINS TAKEOVER OF ABANDONED HOMES

(Philadelphia, Pa.) - A militant neighborhood organization here, the North Philadelphia Block Development Association, (NPBDA), has begun taking over abandoned homes in the area, giving them to poor families who promise to renovate the deteriorating structures instead of paying rent.

In recent weeks the NPBDA has taken over three dozen abandoned homes, dilapidated structures that have been abandoned by absentee landlords or the federal government.

NPBDA leader Milton Street contends that the buildings' landlords are reluctant to rent and are not taking any new tenants, hoping that White suburbanites moving back into the city will purchase the homes at inflated prices.

The administration of Philadelphia's strongman mayor, Frank Rizzo, is currently running two programs under which Whites are given such rundown housing virtually free on the condition that the buildings will be renovated. Street points out, however, that this program has had little or no effect on the Black community of North Philadelphia.

Street contends that when he approached the city about implementing the program in the area,



Under plan developed by Philadelphia block association, Ms. ERNESTINE McCALL repairs her formerly abandoned home instead of paying rent.

officials refused.

"They said that nobody wants to live in North Philadelphia," Street says, "that they couldn't get rid of the houses. In the meantime, I'm sitting here seeing people move out and seeing the houses literally getting ripped apart by vandals."

A year ago, the NPBDA moved a family into a residence that had been vacant for over a year and now there is a long waiting list of families wanting housing. Although the group's actions have no official or legal sanction, city and federal government officials are being forced to admit that the innovative program has been successful.

"We're not proud of breaking into houses," said Street. "It's appalling to us. But when we look around the community, we see there's no other way. Our neighborhood is so far gone, we have to do this.

"I resent it," he said, "when we are called 'squatters.' The people moving in are making enormous investments, for them, in the property. Maybe we're illegal homesteaders, but not squatters."

The plan will be tested in court on June 21 when the NPBDA will be defending a family charged with criminal trespass.

"We (are) going to fight this," Street commented. "We think that it was criminal for the owner to go off and leave the house. That property was abandoned."

Street said that there are about ... federally owned ...adelphia and ...st of

SEEK BLACKS FOR RACIST SAN FERNANDO VALLEY AREA

Bizarre Campaign Promotes L.A. Integration

(Northridge, Calif.) - The Ford Foundation is one of the sponsors of an unusual campaign to convince Blacks that residents of suburban Los Angeles' San Fernando Valley, a perfect example of a "White, American suburb," will accept integration.

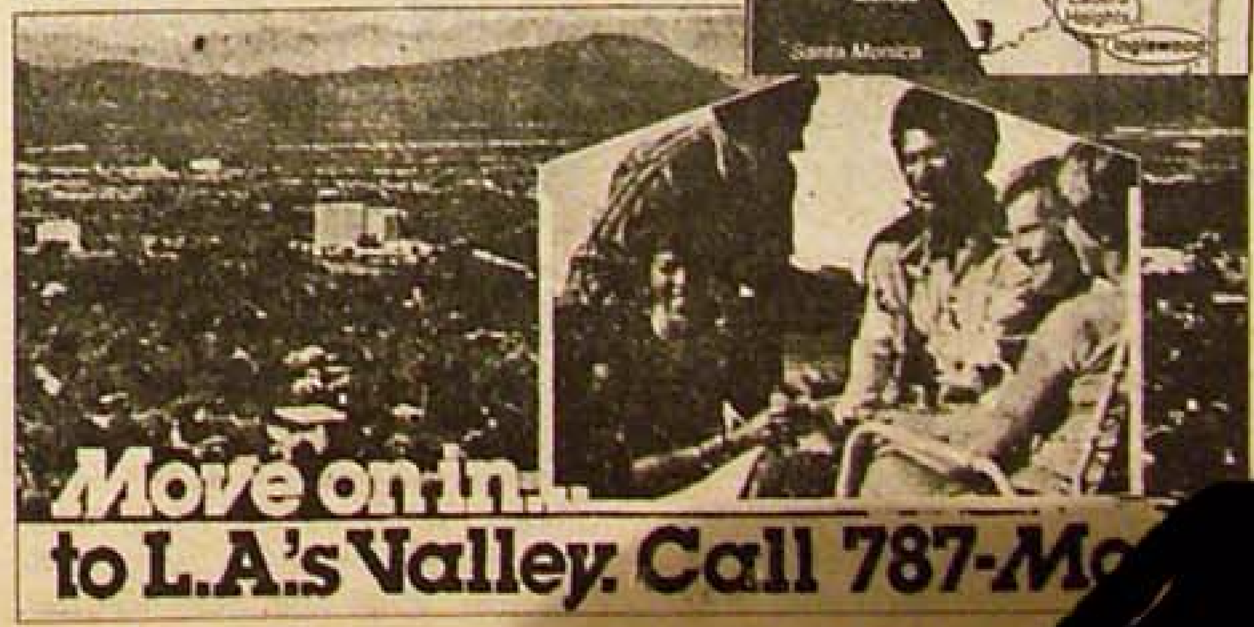
Guided tours of the Valley communities, during which Black guides point to Black and White children playing together; ads on billboards depicting affluent, Black and White families together; and soul radio stations urging Blacks to "Move on in. . . to L.A.'s valley," are part of the slick advertising campaign to assure upper-income Blacks that racism in the San Fernando Valley is on the decline.

The campaign, called "The Valley Experience," has received $100,000 for its advertising campaign from the Fair Housing Council and $40,000 from the Ford Foundation, with the balance of its funds coming from a variety of businesses and private sources.

Blacks who express interest in a home are referred to one of 31 brokers who have agreed to give 20 per cent of their commissions back to the program to help underwrite it.

As the program is only three weeks old, it is reported that no homes have yet been purchased by a Black family, but a couple are in the offer stages and one is in escrow.☐





Advertisement used in attempt to lure Blacks to su...

500 MARCH AND RALLY FOR EMBATTLED BLACK MARINES

"FREE THE CAMP PENDLETON 14"

(Oceanside, Calif.) - Over 300 people participated in a spirited march and rally here on June 4 in support of the Camp Pendleton 14, a group of Black Marines facing charges of assault and conspiracy stemming from an alleged November 13, 1976, attack on a group of White soldiers believed to be holding a Ku Klux Klan meeting in a Camp Pendleton barracks.

The march was organized by the Legal Defense Team which represents 10 Black Marines who are still facing trial in the case (two have been convicted and sentenced, one has been acquitted, one given testimonial immunity).

Sponsors of the successful event included the Camp Pendleton 14 Defense Committee, People United to Fight Oppression, Vietnam Veterans Against The War, the California Coalition To Free The 14, and the Black Panther Party.

At a rally, held here in Oceanside's Balderrame Park, progressive attorney Leonard Weinglass stressed the importance of increasing all efforts to support the 14. Harry Dillon, the statewide coordinator for the Camp Pendleton 14 Defense Committee, told of how, on the day before the rally, four Klan members recognized him as the "straight-haired nigger we saw in pictures from the nigger defense committee."



Mass rally in support of the Camp Pendleton 14. Ten Black Marines are still facing assault and conspiracy charges and sentences of up to 72 years in a military prison for alleged attack on Ku Klux Klan last year.

Dillon recounted how he was chased to his car with threats of "being cut up and left to bleed on the sidewalk," but he was able to lock himself in his car and narrowly escape.

Defendants Ricky McGivery, Bobby Bishop and Eddie Page were among those who spoke during the rally. Jose Medina, a Chicano revolutionary now fighting deportation to Mexico, pointed out how the re-emergence of the Klan dictated the necessity of a strong unity between Black and Latino people.

Recently, THE BLACK PANTHER had the opportunity to interview Camp Pendleton 14 defendant Ricky McGivery on his visit to Oakland in order to gain some insight on the situation at Camp Pendleton.

"Camp Pendleton," says McGivery, "lets you know that you are Black. . .when they treat you on a different basis.

"I first learned of the KKK

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Rosenberg Sons Continue Effort To Re-Open Case

(New York, N.Y.) - On the 24th anniversary of the cruel and unjustified execution of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg on June 19, 1953, the couple's sons, Michael and Robert Meeropol, are uncovering documented proof that their parents were framed by a right-wing federal conspiracy.

On June 19, 1953, Julius and Ethel Rosenberg were electrocuted at Sing Sing prison in New York. In sentencing them to die, Federal Judge Irving Kaufman had declared them guilty of a "crime worse than murder. . . putting into the hands of the Russians the A-bomb. . ."

Millions of people around the world protested the convictions and sentences given the Rosenbergs and their co-defendant Morton Sobell.

However, the protest movement was not able to overcome the anticommunist witch-hunt that swept the United States during the 1950s.

As Julius Rosenberg explained in 1951, "There had to be a Rosenberg case. There had to be an intensification of the hysteria in America to make the Korean War acceptable to the American people. There had to be hysteria and fear sent through America in order to get increased war budgets. And there had to be a dagger thrust into the heart of the left to tell them that you are no longer going to get five-year





Demonstration against execution of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg. Their sons (inset) MICHAEL and ROBERT MEEROPOL.

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PEOPLE'S PERSPECTIVE

Support J.P. Stevens Boycott

(New York, N.Y.) - The Coalition of Black Trade Unionists has come out in strong support of the national boycott of J.P. Stevens products initiated by the Amalgamated Clothing and Textile Workers Union (ACTWU). One thousand conference delegates voted unanimously for a demonstration which will march on J.P. Stevens' head office.

$68 Million For Elections

(Washington, D.C.) - Sixty per cent of the $113 million spent in the 1976 Presidential campaign came from federal tax revenues, a final accounting by the Federal Election Commission shows. Overall, Democrats, who fielded 13 candidates in the primaries, spent almost $63 million — or 63 per cent of the total. Reagan and Ford spent nearly $48 million — or 43 per cent, while eight minor party candidates spent almost $2 million, or two per cent. The primaries cost $67 million and the general election $46 million. Of the total $112 million kitty, almost $68 million came from federal funds.

Carter Bias

(Washington, D.C.) - Despite President Carter's promises to place minorities and women in high-level positions throughout the government, 76 per cent of the top 265 jobs in his administration are filled by White males. The latest figures compiled by the White House personnel office show that women hold 14 per cent and Blacks nine per cent of the top sub-Cabinet and ambassadorial posts.

Serrano Bill Passes

(Sacramento, Calif.) - As a result of the far-reaching Serrano decision, a bill which would provide nearly $3 billion over the next three years seeking to assure that the quality of a child's education is not directly related to the property wealth of his neighborhood, passed to the floor of the state senate here last week. In the Serrano decision, California courts upheld the charge that the present system of financing public schools from local property taxes discriminates against children from poor neighborhoods.

EXTREMISTS EXPLOIT HOMOSEXUAL ISSUE IN RIGHT-WING SURGE

MIAMI GAY RIGHTS ORDINANCE REPEALED

(San Francisco, Calif.) - While sunshine state orange juice queen Anita Bryant danced a jig 3,000 miles away, thousands of gay activists and their supporters here marched through the streets of San Francisco in a militant protest opposing the repeal of a hotly-contested homosexual rights ordinance in Dade County, Florida, in a special referendum election last Tuesday.

Though vowing that the gay rights battle was just beginning, gay activists here and throughout the natio . were admittedly stunned by the over 2 to 1 margin by which the ordinance was repealed.

Forty-one per cent of Dade County's registered voters — a record for a special election — cast 202,319 votes (69.3 per cent) for repeal, while 89,562 (30.6 per cent) voted to keep the ordinance intact.

The battle, which both Ms. Bryant and gay leaders say has now become an issue of national significance, has been brewing since last December when the Dade County Metropolitan Commission voted, by a 5-4 margin, to approve an ordinance prohibiting discrimination in housing, employment or public accommodations on grounds of "affectional or sexual preference."

SIMILAR LEGISLATION

Similar legislation has been approved in about 40 other American cities, including San Francisco, Detroit and Washington, D.C.

In January, Bryant, 37, devout Oklahoma-born Baptist, appeared before the Commission, Bible in hand, launching her self-proclaimed God-sent mission to repeal the ordinance.

Recruited by anti-homosexual forces, Bryant became president of Save Our Children, Inc., the group which organized more than 66,000 signatures (only 10,000 were needed) for the June 7 repeal election.

In a very real sense, voters in Dade County passed judgement on San Francisco in the special election.

One 30-second TV campaign commercial opened with massed columns of pretty, long-legged majorettes. "The Orange Bowl parade — Miami's gift to the nation. Wholesome entertainment," a voice intoned with approval.

Then, the commercial quickly dissolved to a gay rights parade in San Francisco, a bizarre sight



The success of an anti-gay rights campaign in Miami stunned gay activists in San Francisco, who will hold an upcoming rally. Miami campaign was led by ANITA BRYANT.

calculated to shock conservative Southern sensibilities. The voice turned stoney with disapproval:

"But in San Francisco, when *they* take to the streets, it's a parade of homosexuals. Men hugging other men. Cavorting with little boys. Wearing dresses and make-up. The same people who turned San Francisco into a hotbed of homosexuality want to do the same thing to Dade County."

This portrayal of San Francisco as a modern-day Sodom and Gomorrah, "a cesspool of sexual perversion gone rampant," coupled with heavy radio advertising equating homosexuality with child molestation and Bryant's frequent use of quotes from the Bible, forced the Miami election into the national headlines.

Even following the election, when Bryant announced that she would take her religious crusade elsewhere, San Francisco remained the brunt of the anti-homosexual drive.

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U.C. DISCRIMINATION

Friends Of Court Briefs Filed In Bakke Case

(San Francisco, Calif.) - The National Committee to Overturn the Bakke Decision held a press conference here last week to affirm its support of several friends of the court (amici curiae) briefs which have been filed by concerned individuals and organizations across the country.

Appearing at the press conference were moderator Carmen Olivares, Centro Cultural de la Mission; Kwame Mathews, a national officer of the Black Law Students Association; Guillermo Suarez, of Centro Legal De La Raza, Oakland; Joyce Maupin, founder of Union WAGE (Women's Alliance to Gain Equality); Dan Silva, Centro de Cambio; Harry Edwards, University of California (U.C.) Berkeley sociology professor; Edgar Quiroz, chairperson, Mission Youth Projects; Ann Fagon Ginger, associate dean of New College School of Law; and Ray Otake, national coordinator, National Committee To Overturn the Bakke Decision.

The U.C. system has been under heated criticism for refusing to allow minority lawyers to participate on the Bakke defense team. The defense lawyers contend that since a negative decision in the Bakke case would

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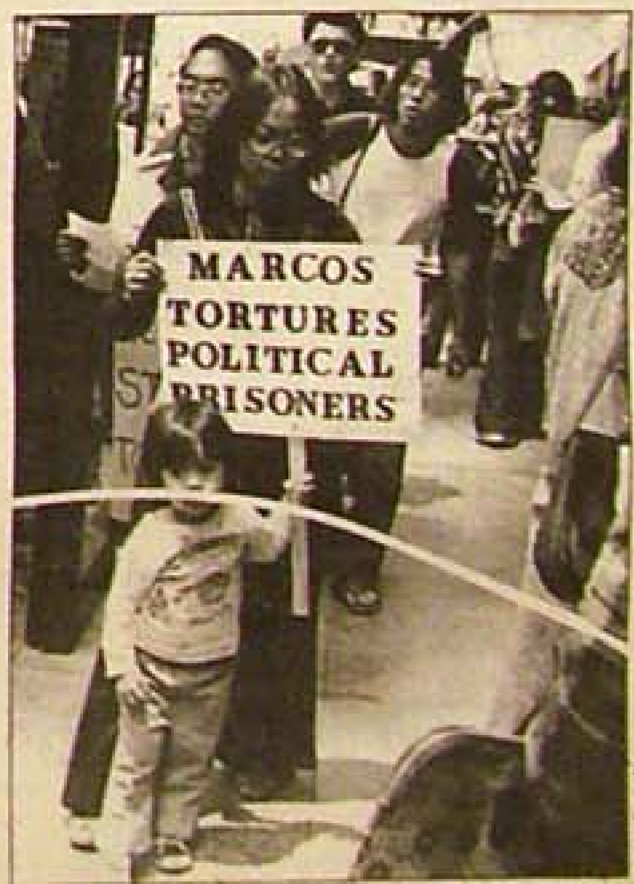
SAN FRANCISCO MARCH FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

"Oppose U.S. Aid To Repressive Foreign Regimes"

(San Francisco, Calif.) — A "March for Human Rights" was held here last Saturday and ended in a rally at the Federal Building demanding an end to all U.S. aid to repressive foreign governments.

Several dozen protesters marched from the Phillipine Consulate, the South African Consulate, and the Flood Building (which houses several Latin American consulates) to converge on the Federal Building for the afternoon rally.

The demonstration was sponsored by the Bay Area Human Rights Working Committee, (BAHRWC), which is comprised of the Argentine Information Service Center, Friends of the Filipino People, Non-Intervention in Chile, North Americans for Human Rights In Argentina, the U.S. Korea Research and Action Committee and the Office for Political Prisoners and Human Rights In Chile.



Demonstrators in San Francisco protest U.S. support of repressive regimes.

The BAHRWC called for:

1) Strict Congressional controls on all U.S. aid;

2) An end to all U.S. aid to repressive dictatorships;

3) Support for democracy and economic sovereignty in the Third World;

4) Freedom for all political prisoners and an end to the use of torture; and

5) The support for human rights in the U.S. as well as the Third World.

Examples of the inhumanity of these fascist regimes are:

•In Argentina, 1,000 people were assassinated in the first nine months of the military junta;

•In Chile, thousands of people have "disappeared"; and

•Indonesia, with 100,000 people in jail, has the highest number of political prisoners in the world.

Argentine General Benjamin Melendez once commented, "We are prepared to kill 55,000 people to stabilize the country: 25,000 leftist, 25,000 sympathizers and 5,000 mistakes."

JOSE BARLOW BENAVIDEZ KILLED ONE YEAR AGO

DEMAND FEDERAL PROBE IN MURDER OF OAKLAND CHICANO

(Oakland, Calif.) - Last Saturday, June 11, one year to the day since the murder of Jose Barlow Benavidez by a White Oakland cop, a mailgram campaign went into full force to demand a federal grand jury investigation into the shooting death of the Chicano youth.

Benavidez was "accidentally" shot at point-blank range in the back of the head with a riot shotgun by rookie cop Michael Cogley on June 11, 1976. His murder sparked widespread protest throughout the Chicano community of Oakland and led to the formation of the Barlow Benavidez Committee Against Police Crimes (BBCAPC).

Since Benavidez' murder, the BBCAPC has organized several confrontations with the conservative Oakland City Council. The group sponsored a march of over 400 people throughout the Black and Chicano communities of East Oakland, and held a successful statewide conference against police crimes.

In an effort to continue the fight against police abuse and to seek justice for Barlow Benavidez, the mailgram campaign was held last week to support demands for a federal investigation of the Benavidez murder. The mailgrams were addressed to Assistant Attorney General Drew Ray of the Justice Department Civil Rights Division.

On Thursday, June 9, a press conference — accompanied by several dozen picketers in support — was held in front of the Federal Building in San Francisco petitioning U.S. Attorney James Browning to submit the Benavidez case to a federal grand jury for investigation.



ANDREA BENAVIDEZ (far right, bottom) talks to reporters at press conference at Federal Building in San Francisco demanding federal investigation of police murder of her brother, Jose Barlow Benavidez.

The press conference had the endorsement of over 60 individuals and organizations, among them Congressman Ron Dellums; Alameda County Supervisor John George; Berkeley Councilpersons John Denton and Loni Hancock; the National Lawyers Guild; and the Black Panther Party.

A press release issued by BBCAPC states, "After exhausting all local channels by challenging this kind of police behavior, the community has realized the need for action on the national level. . .Recently in San Antonio, Texas, chief of police Frank Hayes was indicted. . .for the death of Ricardo Morales. This indictment was the result of a massive community effort taking two-and-one-half years of work. . .

"We are now asking for the same action in the Benavidez case. . .We are calling on the community to demand that actions be taken to prosecute this blatant human rights violation."

At the San Francisco press conference Andrea Benavidez, Barlow's sister, attorney Ed Roybal and Reverend Willis Tabor from the United East Oakland Clergy all spoke in support of this demand. □

WEAPON SHOOTS 30 ROUNDS PER SECOND

Deadly Laser Rifle Goes Into Full Production

(Salt Lake City, Utah) - A newly developed laser-aimed rifle, set to go into full production, is slated for extensive use by U.S. police forces and prison guards in reactionary countries throughout the world.

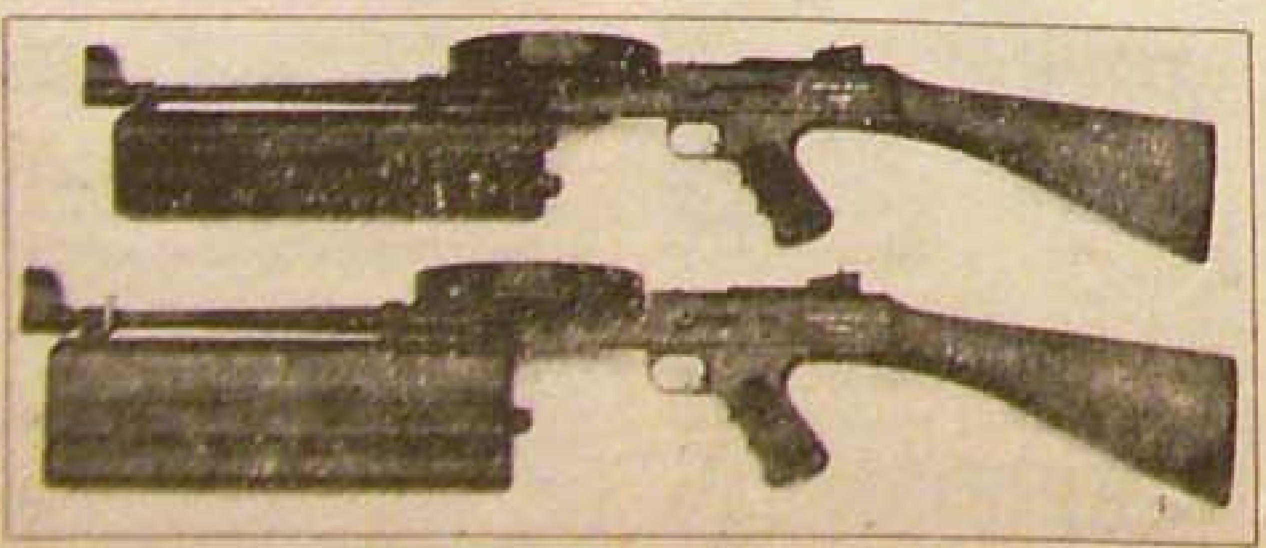
The weapon is the American 180, a lightweight, .22 caliber automatic rifle that fires 30 rounds a second from a 177-round magazine. It can be fitted with a telescopic sight that pinpoints targets with a red spot of light projected by a laser.

"The rifle is the most controllable hand-held weapon in the world," claims Charles Goff, president of American International Corporation of Salt Lake City, which markets both rifle and scope.

Goff, who began mass producing the rifle in 1974 after buying the firm from two Salt Lake City men in 1969, said he has sold about 1,000 of the guns to 300 law enforcement agencies throughout the country. The police department in Ft. Lauderdale, Florida, has used the rifle with deadly efficiency.

A year ago, Sgt. Frank Scheler of Ft. Lauderdale said an armed robber was killed and his partner wounded by short bursts from the rifle. The wounded man surrendered when police trained the visible light on him.

"We're extremely satisfied with it," the police officer said. □



Laser-aimed American 180 rifle.

BEHIND THE WALLS

Michigan Prison Revolt

(Jackson, Mich.) - The first inmate takeover of a Jackson Prison cellblock in 25 years ended here last week. Prison officials said no hostages were taken and no prison employees were hurt, but three inmates suffered severe bruises and had to be hospitalized in the institution's infirmary. The prisoners rebelled to protest overcrowding and personal grievances — such basic problems as lack of medical attention and unsanitary conditions — when power was cut off to permit work on the electrical system in cellblock 9. Jackson is the world's largest walled prison and its present inmate population of 5,824 is about 350 over its intended capacity.

Masterplan For Illinois Prisons

(Chicago, Ill.) - According to a secret report made public last month, the state of Illinois' four largest prisons — Stateville, Menard, Joliet and Pontiac — are so dilapidated and dangerous that they should be abandoned. The study, reports *Keep Strong* magazine, offers a "masterplan" for improving the Illinois prison system but warns that if the recommended steps are not taken immediately, conditions within the prisons will reach a state of emergency. Such a crisis currently exists in Georgia, Florida and Alabama. In those states the courts have called the prisons and jails uninhabitable and have ordered the federal government to intervene in prison operations.

Walla Walla Strike Ends

(Walla Walla, Wash.) - Over 1,300 inmates in the general population at Walla Walla Prison here ended a 46-day strike recently, the longest in the state's history. The prolonged protest focused on the racist, dehumanizing treatment of inmates in the prison's Intensive Security Unit (ISU). Inmates refused to leave their cells or take part in work or other programs. The militancy of the prisoners forced Washington Governor Dixie Lee Ray to send a commission of investigators to the prison, who recommended that some minor concessions be made for the inmates.



Filipino youth cheated by 4-H Club.

MISUSED BY 4-H CLUB

Demand End To "Slave Labor" For Filipino Farm Trainees

(Washington, D.C.) - The Philippine Minister to the United States, Mario Belisario, announced here last week that he will ask his government to end slave labor exploitation of young Filipino farm trainees in the U.S.

Referring to the recent public disclosure of abuses suffered by 72 Filipino trainees in a two-year agricultural program sponsored by the National 4-H Council, Belisario said:

"The reports to us had been that at some times the 4-H training program was being used as a subterfuge to get farm labor at less than the going wage rate." (See last week's issue of THE BLACK PANTHER.)

Citing an interview written upon the trainees' return to the Philippines — in which they contended that American farmers in the program treated them as common field hands rather than as foreign agricultural trainees — Belasario said that some situations "practically constituted slave labor."

He said he will recommend to his government that "stricter supervision be offered by 4-H authorities in this country over the treatment afforded by employers," and that means be developed for a better line of communications.

U.S. State Department response to the charges has been racist and evasive. Referring to the trainees' complaints of only being permitted to keep $135 to $880 out of an expected $1,000 for two years' work, a State Department official said:

"They have a stereotyped opinion that everyone in this country is wealthy. . .They'll all end up at age 55 becoming peso millionaires anyway."□

SAN FRANCISCO FOUNDATION FINANCES PROGRESSIVE ORGANIZATIONS

THIRD WORLD FUND SEEKS COMMUNITY CHANGE

(San Francisco, Calif.) - For any organization working for social change, adequate funding is a prerequisite. Here in the Bay Area, the Third World Fund (TWF) is an important alternative financial source for Black and other minority community groups normally denied monies because of their threat to the status quo.





Third World Fund Associate Director BELVIE ROOKS (top photo) at 1976 OCLC African Liberation Day Program and Director IDA STRICKLAND with Angolan U.N. representative ELISIO DE FIGUEIREDO.

Two dynamic Black women are responsible for the day-to-day operation of TWF, Ida Strickland, director — who also serves as president of Genesis Church and Ecumenical Center — and Belvie Rooks, associate director. Ida founded TWF in 1972 as the result of her extensive community organizing activities at Glide Memorial Church.

Belvie joined the organization in September, 1974, after returning from the Sixth Pan African Congress held in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. In an interview last week with THE BLACK PANTHER at TWF's downtown San Francisco offices, Belvie explained that the focus of the Pan African Congress was on support for and information about the liberation struggles in southern Africa.

TWF and other Bay Area groups decided to organize a follow-up meeting to let people know what had happened at the Congress. Belvie, who was very active in the former African Liberation Support Committee, helped to organize that meeting and subsequently joined TWF.

Explaining how TWF raises the funds it dispenses, Belvie said, "In this society, people get tax exemptions for giving money away. Most of the money that we get comes principally from liberal individuals who give their money away in order not to have to pay taxes.

"We're relatively small. Last year the total monies that we

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5,000 Converge On I-Hotel—Vow No Evictions

(San Francisco, Calif.) - Over 5,000 supporters of the embattled tenants of the International Hotel (I-Hotel) marched around the Chinatown building last Sunday vowing to block any eviction attempt against the elderly Chinese and Filipino tenants living in the structure.

As of Sunday at 5:00 p.m. the I-Hotel was subject to eviction by the San Francisco Sheriff's Department. A statement by the I-Hotel Tenants' Association (IHTA) Chairman Emil De Guzman warned:

"We intend to resist peacefully, and the sheriff's office will have to drag each tenant and supporter bodily from the building. The city will see a dramatic eviction, not seen in San Francisco for many years."

The current eviction, to be carried out by July 8, went into effect when Superior Court Judge



Thousands of supporters mass in front of I-Hotel in protest against evictions.

Charles Peery ruled that the city of San Francisco could not use the eminent domain process to acquire the I-Hotel for low-income housing.

Peery sided with downtown corporate interests who have succeeded in taking over property in the Chinatown district for commercial developments and office buildings.

The battle to save the 150-room I-Hotel has gone on for over nine years.□

JUSTICE FOR HUEY P. NEWTON

CONTINUED FROM FRONT PAGE

the "Free Huey" movement, he took an apartment. We made a decision about where he should live. Knowing the difficulties of leadership, we felt that he should live in a decent place out of which he could also work. Further, there were police agents and what have you that would have been only too glad to assassinate Huey P. Newton. We felt the most protected situation for him, then, was in a middle-class apartment building. That became, in and of itself, an issue; and from that time on, there were nothing but threatening phone calls, breakings and enterings of his car on several occasions, phony robberies of his house, obvious surveillance not only of his car and his telephones, but of his very apartment. We've been able to pull together most of this information to show that there was not only a plan, as we now all know, on the part of the FBI and the CIA and other law enforcement and federal agencies, to destroy and discredit the BPP, but even more specifically that plan obviously called for the elimination or assassination of Huey P. Newton.

The only real "difficulty" in the plan was that it seemed as though they — they being a very nebulous group of agents and their lackeys — had to figure out a way for it to be acceptable to the people. Consequently, we have phony robberies, contracts being put out, different kinds of underworld action against him and nebulous statements coming out on the street about the Party and particularly about the leader of our Party. All of these conditions finally culminated to a pitch around August of 1974. It was absurd to continue to stay in this country and remain available as open prey to any little creep hit-man that somebody could influence, that any policeman could arbitrarily hire indirectly; or to become the next target of the various plots that have killed a variety of leaders, not only in the Black community, but of the people's movement. So we feel that decision was correct at the time.

KNOW FOR A FACT

We now know for a fact that the cases that were brought against Huey were brought against him to be discrediting, just in and of themselves. His leaving was an effort to allow the Party time to pull the real facts together and expose to the people exactly what happened, and to expose that these charges were an attempt to destroy our Party and its leadership. So I think the decision for him to leave at the time was a wise decision, and I certainly know that the decision for him to return at this time is a wise decision.

Q: What would you say has been Huey P. Newton's main contribution to the struggle of oppressed people to date?

ELAINE: Well, I think that his main contribution obviously is the founding and forming of the BPP, which became more than just the vanguard of revolution in this country, as it was in earlier stages and as I would objectively say it is today. Forming the Party and founding the Party was a singly dynamic, historic contribution, because the Party became an answer. It provided an answer, as it provided hope for an answer to the sufferings of Black and ultimately of all poor and working people in this country.

While, on the one hand, the press and media were making the BPP appear to be a variety of



HUEY P. NEWTON, upon his release from prison in August, 1970.

evil things, nevertheless, it stood there firmly committed to the cause of human beings. That was not only courageous, providing an image of dignity that had been lost among an apathetic mass of people, but it also spread ideas in people's minds, that while they might not be willing at this moment to leap to fight the good fight, they would realize that there was a fight and that there was a possibility that we could win this fight. And still, the Party serves that role. Further, the formation of the Party, the actual structuring of the Party, in allowing for it to develop and flourish as it has, to have sustained every kind of attack, is part of that contribution.

There have been, of course, the internal struggles. There have been the external attacks. There have been just myriad accounts of events that could be outlined that would have sent any organization, or ought to have sent any other organization, into abandonment. Nevertheless, the Party, because of the wise leadership of Huey P. Newton, sustained that. Therefore, even though today the Party's not as apparent on the front pages of America's press reports, it stands not only as a survivor of the '60s, but it stands with its principles intact and with its cadres firmly entrenched, having weathered all of the battles, and therefore, being very fine revolutionaries. The founding of the Party, its development, and ability to sustain, has been one of the most binding contributions that Huey P. Newton has made.

The BPP has shown and has demonstrated a progressive example in everything from our newspaper to the various programs that we operate, and in many cases with our very lives. Not only have we demonstrated that there are inconsistencies and wrongdoings on the part of those to whom we have entrusted our lives, but also the Party has exemplified a progressive attitude towards human relations. The very fact that the number of women who exist in the Party in a leadership capacity is an example that the Party is certainly one of the few progressive organizations which has taken a leadership role in demonstrating the role of women and the equal part that women must play in the revolution. That's a very important example that the Party has set; and that came about as a direct result of the efforts of Huey P. Newton, to change backward ideas and to promote within the Party equality between



Mass rally in 1968 at the Alameda County Courthouse in Oakland demanding the immediate release of Huey Newton.

AND THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY

men and women.

There are other contributions that Huey has made to the struggle of human beings: his various writings, that have reached out to so many people and given them some inspiration; the example of his fight in the courtroom; the whole concept of exhausting all legal means; and the use of the term 'trial by a jury of peers.' Those things were directly attributable to Huey P. Newton. These are his ideas about confinement and how to live in dignity, which have given hope and help to thousands of incarcerated men and women. Those are the residual contributions of having made the primary contribution of the founding of the BPP, but they ought to be noted because they are significant. When people think back on the last ten years and think of the '60s, the so-called turmoil of the '60s, most of what we say now, the character, the language of the revolution, have been framed by Huey P. Newton, and by the BPP, as influenced and directed by Huey P. Newton. Essentially, those are some of his key contributions. But certainly, the main one, as I have mentioned, was the actual founding of the BPP.

Q: With so many leaders of the '60's now dead or turned away from the struggle, what do you think Huey's role will be when he returns?

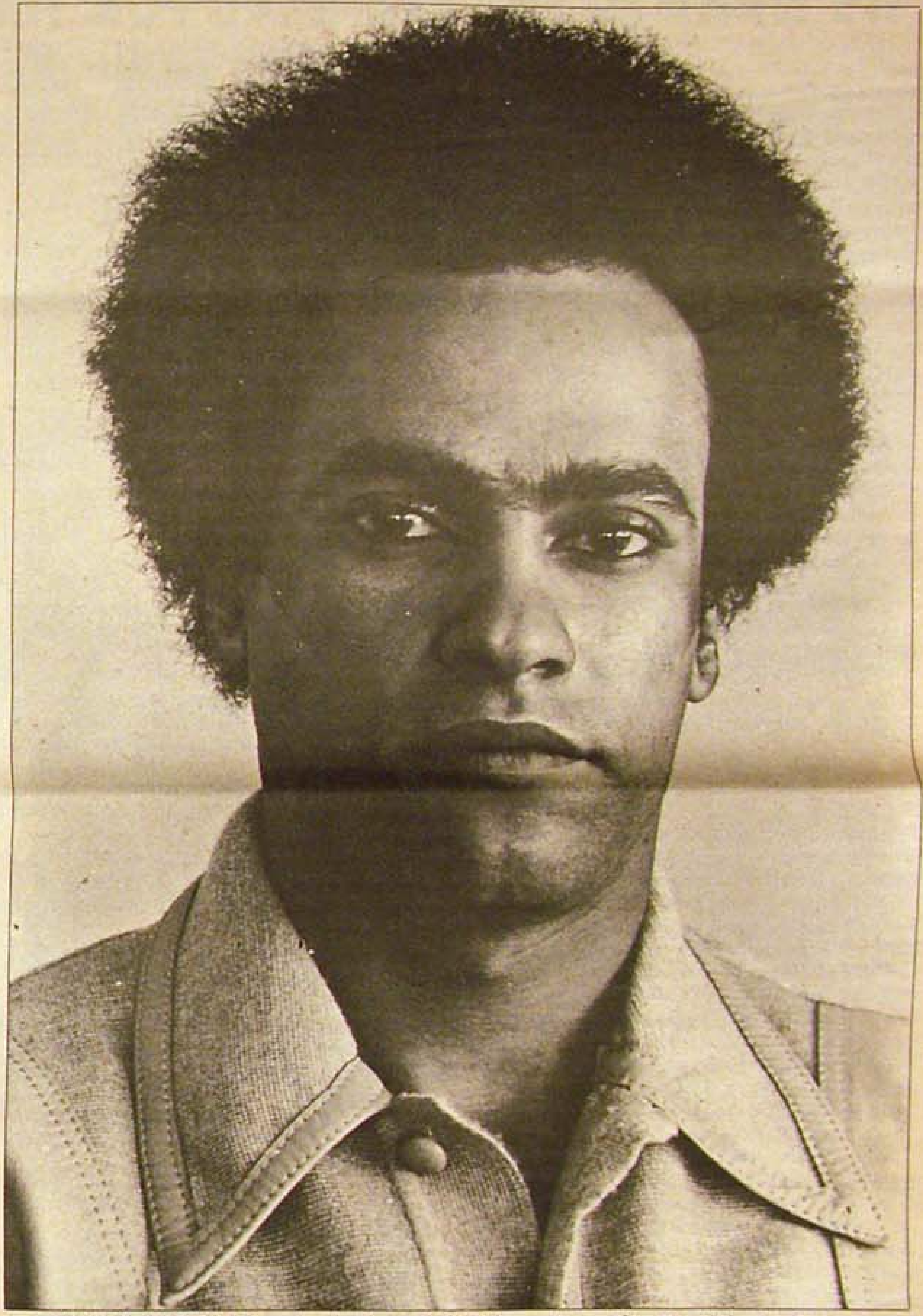
ELAINE: The question implies its own answer. He will fill the obvious void and the vacuum that has been created by the death and by the falling by the wayside of a variety of leaders out of the '60's era (which was certainly a significant era in the history of this country and probably noteworthy in the history of our struggle). He exists in the perfect time, space, moment, as a real human being (and not some hope for someone to come along) who can fill this kind of vacuum that has been created in leadership in this country. It's not only a vacuum in the Black and progressive movement, but in the general progressive human movement in this country. For a Black, White, Chicano or otherwise, the question of leadership goes begging.

IMPORTANCE OF HIS ROLE

I was reminded of the importance of what his role ought to be and probably can and will be, not long ago when I saw for another time the film *Viva Zapata*, in which Marlon Brando plays Emilio Zapata. At one point the people are just desperate for Zapata to remain among them. He says to them that they must be strong and look at what they've already done and know that a strong people don't need a strong leader, but that a weak people do. I say that to say that in the situation that we are in today, which is the '70's, the machinations of the reactionaries are so sophisticated as to be able to allow for working and poor people to participate in their own demise and not even know that that's true. Through poverty program money, overabundance, an inflated economy and a variety of other factors, working people of this country can imagine that it's good to participate, if only to get a piece of the pie. This is a time where it's not a question of apathy on the part of broad masses of people, but a question of having succumbed.

This exists at a very mass and massive level in this country. We need a voice that will say loudly, as the song says, "Wake up Everybody." Huey P. Newton certainly stands as one of the very few persons who could fill that role. He is a voice that is remembered. He is a voice that is clear and that stands on progressive and revolutionary principles. He has guided our Party toward the understanding that, obviously, this is not a struggle of Black people, but a struggle of White people and Yellow people and all those various colors of people; a struggle of people who work at white collar jobs and blue collar jobs and people who can't find any jobs; of people who live in shacks and shanties in the southern part of this country and people who live in tenements in the northern part and even people who live in the glorified projects of southern California. The Party has long understood that all of us are tied together. We all need a voice that represents us, not one that doesn't represent us — not one that represents only a struggle of the southern Negro, or the northern urban ghetto dweller Black or the poor White from Tennessee or the Chicano from Arizona or California — but one that represents the possibility of bringing those diverse, though unified in our impoverished state, groups of people under a single banner. That doesn't mean the banner of the BPP or of Huey P. Newton, but the banner of a revolutionary struggle. Huey exists in this time and is able, therefore, because he's here and because he understands that, to be that voice. It's an exquisite moment in time because it's so precise.

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HUEY P. NEWTON, founder, leader and chief theoretician of the Black Panther Party.

11 Graduate From Oakland Community School

"WE WANT TO SET EXAMPLES FOR THE LITTLE CHILDREN"



(Oakland, Calif.) — It was a time for beautiful memories as well as anticipation of the future at the Oakland Community School (OCS) graduation ceremonies here last Wednesday. In the beautifully simple language of children, the 11 graduates—seven girls and four boys—of the model elementary level school paid tribute to the unique, quality education they received.

Following their processional into the crowded auditorium of the Oakland Community Learning Center (OCLC), the graduating class began their last program as OCS students. The 11 children made a striking picture as they took the stage, with the girls attired in lovely white dresses and the boys in sharp beige suits.

The 1977 OCS Graduating Class included Elizabeth Baker; Lorene Banks; Mary Banks; Walter Butler; Sean Carter; Alisha Keyes; Lasonja Means; Steven Smith; Glen Thornton; Louise Williams; and Billie Jo Wright.

The graduates began by reciting a poem they wrote reflecting on how the spirit of love and concern that pervades the OCS contributed to their individual and collective growth and development.

Perhaps they best summed up their feelings in the statement, "We want to make things better for the little children we will leave behind."

The children then did an excellent pantomime of remembrances from the past year. As one student explained aloud the different activities which the children were involved in, other children acted these activities out. Included among the highlights of the 1976-77 school year were the School Spelling Bee; the Black Engineers Conference last fall at which the OCS was the only school to put on an exhibit; a field trip to the Afro-American Cultural and Historical Society in San Francisco; and the unforgettable baseball games played with the staff.

Next, the graduates were joined by all of the children of the School in singing "There's A Little Wheel A'turning In My Heart" and "Love Is The Answer."

Children have dreams of the future, of what they will be when they become adults, of what they would like the world to be. In the next portion of the program, the graduates shared their dreams with their parents, teachers and friends. Among the lives which the graduates aspire to pursue are those of a nurse, doctor, social science, science, mathematics and language teachers, and professional basketball and football players.

Following the singing of the inspiring "We Can Do Anything," the graduates received their beautiful school rings.

Next on the program was the presentation of the Parent of the Year Award. Elaine Brown, executive director of Educational Opportunities Corporation (EOC), the community-based, nonprofit organization which administers the OCS, announced that Mrs. Mary Means, mother of graduate Lasonja Means, had been selected as this year's winner of the coveted award. Mrs. Means, who headed the Parent Advisory Board during the past year, received a lovely bouquet of red roses and a necklace in appreciation for her tireless efforts on behalf of the School.

The program concluded with Ericka Huggins, director of the OCS, presenting the certificates of graduation to the 11 proud and happy children. □









(A) 1977 OCS graduates, (B) ERICKA HUGGINS hands graduation certificate to MARY BANKS, (C) Graduates doing pantomime on remembrances of past year, (D) OCS student body, (E) ELAINE BROWN with OCS Parent of the Year, Mrs. MARY MEANS.

Pan Africanist Congress Leader's Speech At U.N. Conference

DAVID SIBEKO: "DREAM OF FREEDOM IN SOUTHERN AFRICA A NIGHTMARE FOR OPPRESSORS"

The following statement by David Sibeko, director of Foreign Affairs for the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania (South Africa) and that organization's representative at the United Nations, was presented in mid-May at the U.N. International Conference in support of the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia, convened in Maputo, Mozambique.

"Mr. President:

"Fullsome tribute has already been paid to your great country, its heroic people and dynamic leader. We associate the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania with the richly deserved praises previous speakers have addressed to the People's Republic of Mozambique, the heroic people of this country and to Comrade-President Samora Machel.

"After a decade of uncompromising armed struggle, FRELIMO and the people of Mozambique brought down four centuries of Portuguese colonial rule. The triumphant emergence of Mozambique as a free nation irreversibly set the trend for the total liquidation of White minority rule in the entire region of southern Africa.





Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC) of Azania Foreign Affairs Director DAVID SIBEKO addressing historic U.N. conference on Zimbabwe and Namibia in Maputo, Mozambique. Sibeko (left) with (left to right) ZANU leader ROBERT MUGABE, ZAPU official, and SWAPO leader SAM NUJOMA.

"The impact of Mozambique's liberation, closely followed by the birth of the People's Republic of Angola and the humiliation of apartheid South Africa's aggressor troops in that country, is self-evident in the escalating wars of national liberation in Namibia and Zimbabwe and in the national uprising which broke out in Azania last June.

"The struggle is joined and the dream of freedom amongst the oppressed masses in southern Africa has become the nightmare of the oppressors in Pretoria [capital of South Africa] and Salisbury [capital of Rhodesia].

"We must applaud the conveners of the United Nations International Conference in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia for the foresight they have shown in convening this Conference at this time. In his momentous speech yesterday, amongst the wise things he said, President Samora Machel reminded that it is the continuous assaults of the freedom fighters in the field, combined with the diplomatic and political initiatives of the national liberation movements, which have created conditions for negotiations in Zimbabwe and Namibia. Some would have us believe that Vorster and Smith have undergone a metamorphosis; this is false.

"Accordingly it is appropriate that this meeting has been convened and the international community can hear directly from those who, through their struggles and sacrifices, have created these conditions in Zimbabwe and Namibia. Comrade Sam Nujoma, the president of SWAPO, and Comrade Robert Mugabe, the joint leader of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front, more than ably performed this task in their respective inspiring speeches last night.

"It stands out that the struggle has grown in intensity and that Pretoria and Salisbury are desperate for a breathing space. They want to buy time. Whilst the national liberation movements concerned are not fooled by these new gimmicks, apartheid South Africa and Rhodesia's traditional friends are willing to join in Vorster and Smith's games.

"Why, if there is sincerity in the latest maneuvers, are the reasonable propo[illegible] tabled by the liberation movements of [illegible] and Zimbabwe not being used as th[illegible] negotiations? Why are the coun[illegible] not applying the economic and military leverage they have on Pretoria and Salisbury? Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter is a peaceful instrument. Why have Britain, France and the United States not shown a willingness to apply this measure to back up their declared intention to minimize the bloodshed in these territories?

"The peoples of southern Africa and the rest of mankind are entitled to clear and unequivocal answers to these questions. Meanwhile, the international community has an obligation to respond to the unanimous call for increased diplomatic, material and moral support called for by the leaders of the people of Namibia and Zimbabwe, to assist the obviously winning armed struggle.

"Over the past few years there has been an appreciable movement forward on the part of United Nations agencies such as the UNDP, UNHCR, the WHO, UNESCO, UNICEF and FAO in granting assistance to liberation movements. It is hoped, in the light of the ever growing welfare needs in the rear bases and areas controlled by the liberation movements, that less cumbersome procedures for providing such assistance will be devised.

"In Azania, we recognize that we cannot be parasites waiting to bask in the reflected glory of our victorious brothers and sisters in liberated territories or in those countries where the armed struggle is now underway. In fact we are charged with the greatest responsibility for, as pointed out by Ambassador Leslie O. Harriman of Nigeria, the chairman of the [illegible] Special Committee Against [illegible]partheid regime in South

JUSTICE FOR HUEY P. NEWTON

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We need not look for a messiah, because a messiah is not what is necessary here (although messiah does just simply mean messenger, and perhaps Huey P. Newton is the most profound messenger alive). We need a voice waking us, shaking us and speaking out loudly for us. Huey P. Newton is coming back home to fill that void and that gap. So occupying his chair as the leader of the BPP, I see that his role will become very much larger now. He will be able to act as that kind of focal point around which we weak people, who do now need a strong leader, can focus our attention. And when our army is strong and our battles are begun, then Huey P. Newton will take his appropriate place in the history of our struggle. The dynamic of history is there, and he needs only to step back into it, which is exactly what he's going to do.

Q: What specific difficulties will face him in coming back and what will it take to allow him to operate effectively in this country?

ELAINE: The difficulties are obvious. The concrete difficulties are the legal charges that exist against him. Ultimately, we know that the laws of this country were not designed either to protect the innocent or to serve the masses of people, as they allege to do. They serve, obviously, the few; and they serve inanimate property and wealth. That's basically what the laws are here to do, so that the question of a legal battle is more of a political question than it is a legal question. We would have to first accept the rightness of the laws to accept that there is any battle in the courtroom that is worthy of being waged. However, the political aspect of waging the battle to the end in the courts, as Fidel Castro certainly did, is, as Huey used the phrase, "Exhausting all legal means." The concrete difficulty he faces, then, is that if it were the will of the powerful, he would spend his life in imprisonment. They have the machinery to effect that through the law. They have the ability to make that a reality. (The only ultimate way that we can change that would be to become the powerful that we really are.)

More concretely, then, we are faced with a machinery that has already been hell bent against the destruction of Huey P. Newton and any Huey P. Newtons that might be on the horizon. They have the guns and equipment to back up their phony legal arguments. The legal arguments, then, must be thought of at that level, since we have not the organized guns nor equipment nor army to effectively fight the battle any other way, at this time.

Huey, then, and therefore our Party, is faced with legal charges that must be overcome and which we know will be proven false. More specifically, false rumors, which spread widely across this country, that he was involved in such a heinous crime, and that is the murder charge that he now faces, must be dispelled. Beyond the fact that none of us, including Huey, had ever heard of the woman who was the victim of this shooting, we will prove when he comes back that Huey P. Newton never committed such a crime or act, although, we don't think that at this time there will be the ability for a case to even be brought to trial. So it's only that it has taken us three years to uncover what's been covered up so well. We all should be familiar at this point with the ability of this country to cover up facts. But, we hope



Since the forced exile of Huey P. Newton, BPP chairperson ELAINE BROWN has assumed the heavy task of Party leadership.



to uncover what was covered up, that that charge is part of the real conspiracy to totally discredit and destroy Huey P. Newton.

As for the charge involving a so-called tailor, we believe that if, in fact, that case comes to the point of trial — which is at this point under question — we will show that this tailor was certainly something other than a tailor, and, in fact, acted as a provocateur. While we know and it is no secret that a fight took place between Huey P. Newton and this alleged tailor, the facts of that fight have not been brought out, and we certainly will bring them out as soon as Huey returns.

Lastly, the ridiculous charge of assaulting a police officer, boils down to a member of the federal Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms division of the Treasury Department leading a band of local Oakland police officers to assault Huey P. Newton in a local restaurant. This, of course, is the typical kind of charge Panthers get. We think that the formal charge will probably have to be dropped, in light of what we will certainly bring out about why there was a member of the Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms division of the Treasury Department hanging out in a local Oakland restaurant with nothing better to do than what he did on that night, and that was to attack and assault Huey P. Newton.

WOULD NOT BE WISE

I don't think it would be wise for the government to bring any of these cases out now, especially in light of the fact that most recently, last week, while the various agencies against whom our Party filed a federal lawsuit for $100 million in damages for everything from murder to the destruction of our newspaper, while those defendants pressed for a motion to dismiss on the basis that we were late in filing (in other words, if acts occurred in 1968, or '69 or '70 or what have you, they were so old that the statute had run on them, and there was no point in talking about them and why we didn't file earlier). Their motion to dismiss, after our attorneys argued with very concrete and very good points, was turned down. The case, then, will continue. We have been given a date of September 15, by which time we are ordered by the court to get depositions from *all* of the defendants (which job is absurd). However, we will do a major job of deposing some of the more key figures — the Clarence Kelleys and the John Mitchells, and what have you. These interviews or depositions will bring out very specific information that will lend itself, in a timely fashion, to providing the basis for our claim that all of the charges against Huey P. Newton are part of and were part of the government conspiracy to get rid of him, to destroy him, kill him or to discredit him, so that he and our Party would be isolated.

Withall these things coming together, in this same general time period, we think that these will be some of the difficulties. However, as far as Huey's ability to be effective in a leadership role, we think that what we're going to be able to bring out in this next couple of months, about government conspiracy, is going to be so powerful and shocking that the people of this country, and especially the more progressive elements in this country, will begin to see the wisdom and the vision and the understanding that Huey P. Newton has provided in his leadership role in the Party. Therefore, he will be able to be extremely effective. □

Intercommunal News



Leftist Coup To Free Seychelles Islands From Capitalists

(Victoria, Seychelles) - President Albert Rene, who took control of these lush Indian Ocean islands in an armed coup last week, has vowed that "the liberation of this country is going to be defended to the last drop of blood."

Rene, the Marxist, former prime minister of the 86-island group that lies some 1,500 miles off the eastern coast of Africa, led an armed band of some 200 men who overthrew the pro-Western government of former Seychellian President James Mancham on Sunday, June 5. The 37-year-old Mancham, unpopular with many of his countrymen for his flamboyant playboy lifestyle, was in London attending the Commonwealth Conference at the time of the coup.

Declaring that "the people have overthrown" Mancham, the 41-year-old Rene promised to introduce policies that would make the 60,000 people of the Seychelles "free of capitalists and foreign countries."

In London, Mancham charged that he had been the victim of a Soviet conspiracy that was a "cool and calculated rape of the most peace-loving people in the world." He added, "I do not accept this action as a fait accompli (accomplished fact)."

The outside world first learned of the coup from an unsigned cablegram sent to the *Associated Press* office in London from the islands. The cablegram said that "citizens" backed by police had taken power because Mancham had become a globe-trotting "dictator" and had "adopted a style of life which involves lavish spending."

One civilian and two policemen were reported killed during the

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SIX KILLED AS DUTCH RETAKE SCHOOL, TRAIN

SOUTH MOLUCCANS PLEDGE TO CONTINUE STRUGGLE — HOIST FLAGS TO HONOR DEAD YOUTH

(Bovensmilde, Netherlands) — Flags of the South Moluccan republic-in-exile were hoisted throughout the Moluccan communities in Bovensmilde and nearly Assen, last Saturday in honor of six of their youth killed when Dutch Marine and police forces stormed a hijacked train and village school to free 53 hostages.

If anyone doubted what the flags meant, a statement from a group of angry young mourners made it clear:

"The deaths of our comrades hurt, but we should not mourn their passing. Our revolution might ask a lot more victims among our sons and daughters, but this will not stop us from realizing our freedom."





Bullet-ridden train after attack on South Moluccan rebels (top photo) and young sympathizers mourn for Moluccan dead.

Meanwhile, Dutch police have reportedly tightened their grip on the South Moluccan housing projects in Bovensmilde, allegedly searching for others involved in the hostage operation. Dutch Marines are still standing guard with rifles around the perimeter of the long, barracks-like pink brick buildings which house almost all of this small town's 750 person South Moluccan population.

Shortly after 9:00 a.m. on the morning of June 23, 13 South Moluccans seized more than 150 Dutch hostages in simultaneous raids upon the single-room, village schoolhouse here and a train travelling nearby in this northeastern part of the Netherlands.

The desperate action sought to force the Dutch government to use its influence to pressure the country of Indonesia to grant independence to the spice-rich archipelago of the South Moluccans.

The Southeast Asian island group is a former Dutch colony that was briefly independent before Indonesia — itself formerly ruled by the Netherlands — took over political control in 1951. The Indonesian government, centered on the island of Java, maintains extensive economic ties with the Netherlands.

Before the crack commando troops smashed the siege just before dawn last Saturday, the South Moluccans had released 109 of their hostages, including all 105 schoolchildren and two pregnant women.

The group — four of whom took over the school, while another nine seized the train — remained adamant, however, that they and 21 Moluccan political prisoners in Dutch jails be flown out of the ... Efforts by mediators to

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"Dream Of Freedom A Nightmare For Oppressors"

CONTINUED FROM CENTERFOLD

Africa is the bastion of colonialism and racism in the whole area."

"The roots of gangster rule in Salisbury and Windhoek are to be found in the criminal set-up in Pretoria. The Azanian national liberation movement must apprehend Africa's Public Enemy Number One — Vorster! Only in this way can peace be secured in the region.

"The outstanding landmarks of our contemporary struggle amply demonstrate that the Azanian people are indomitable and are ready to make great sacrifices to win back the Fatherland from White settler colonialism. Both the PAC Sharpeville campaign in 1960, and the students' revolt in Soweto and across the whole country, since last June, were launched against great odds. Many dared to think the regime was on the verge of collapse after Sharpeville. To this day the Vorster regime is reeling under the blows of student protests and mass demonstrations.

"The Vorster regime frequently prides itself on being unbending, but under the pressure of heated strikes and demonstrations by school children and workers in Soweto last June, a decree to impose Afrikaans in schools was withdrawn. Last month another decree imposing higher rents in Soweto was cancelled.

"Added to this are a series of cosmetic changes on the ugly features of apartheid in the field of sports and the promotion of counterfeit autonomy for urban Africans, along Bantustan lines.



DAVID SIBEKO with HUEY NEWTON.

"Commenting on the situation after Sharpeville, a minister in Vorster's cabinet called on his regime to turn a new leaf, and after Soweto, the leader of the so-called opposition United Party said anyone who did not recognize that old South Africa had been consumed by the flames of Soweto was 'sleeping through a revolution.'

REVOLUTIONARY CLIMATE

"In sum, a revolutionary climate prevails in Azania and the ground has been tilled for planting the seeds of continuous armed struggle. As our cadres say: 'It will not be stones and bottles next time. It will be guns and grenades.'

"We are not thirsting for anyone's blood, much as ours has been wantonly spilled — we thirst only for freedom. It is our lot that to get to our goal we must swim through rivers of blood. We will not shirk that responsibility.

"Our humble but firm stand in the face of neo-Nazi tyranny, as articulated by Mangaliso Sobukwe, the president of the PAC, needs to be restated. At the conclusion of his trial in 1960, Sobukwe pointed out that we were merely carrying out an age-old struggle of mankind against tyranny and oppression. He stated that as far as we Africans are concerned, there is no plural for the word race where it pertains to man: 'For Africans are proud of their race, the human race, to which we all belong.'

"It is a matter of pride that this mature approach is shared by all of the freedom fighters of this region. To paraphrase President Samora Machel: there are no minorities, there are settlers or there are citizens. The concept of minorities is foreign to Africa."□





Bay Area Bids Fond Farewell To Z.A.N.U. Rep.

(Berkeley, Calif.) - The Bay Area said a warm good-bye to TIRIVAFI KANGAI, his wife JOYCE and son TIRIFAVI, JR., at a party held here last Saturday at the home of Internews Editor Steve Talbot. *Kangai, deputy chief representative of the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU) in North and South America, has been assigned to New York City as the result of his new duties. The Kangais will be missed, but everyone wished them the best of luck in their new tasks on behalf of the armed liberation struggle in Rhodesia.*

Africa In Focus

People's Mozambique

The Mozambican government has received numerous messages from Black African leaders expressing solidarity and support for the government's successful counterattack against the recent invasion by the Rhodesian Army. President Ahmed Sekou Toure of the Republic of Guinea said that the people and government of his country "will render unconditional support" to the Mozambican people in their struggle against the White minority regime of Rhodesia, the Mozambican newspaper *Noticias* reported. Other messages of support came from Tanzania, Cape Verde, Sao Tome and Principe, Zambia and Liberia. Meanwhile, the Mozambican government announced that FRELIMO forces have regained control of Tete province, where Rhodesian troops conducted their vicious six-day raid.

Rhodesia

Leaders of 35 British Commonwealth countries said last week that the Rhodesian Army must be destroyed before there can be a peaceful transition to Black majority rule. Concluding an eight-day meeting in London, leaders of the countries who were formerly under British colonial rule said that they would "prefer" a peaceful solution to the Rhodesian conflict but conceded that armed struggle would continue to be necessary in order to establish Black-ruled governments in Rhodesia and Namibia. The leader of the Nigerian delegation, Shehu Yar'Adua, accused the British of "wringing their hands in helplessness for 12 years" without taking any decisive action concerning its former southern Africa colony.

Rhodesia

A U.S. Vietnam war veteran who won the silver and bronze medals of honor was made a lieutenant in the Rhodesian Army last week. Forty-year-old Richard de Lany, of North Hollywood, California, said he came to Rhodesia in October, 1975, to fight communism after becoming disillusioned with the U.S. Army.

VENCEREMOS BRIGADE

Funds Sought For Bay Area Youth To Attend Cuban Camp

(Oakland, Calif.) - The Bay Area Regional Chapter of the Venceremos Brigade will sponsor three upcoming events in order to raise $2,500 for four Bay Area youth who will attend an international youth camp in the People's Republic of Cuba next month.

Comprising four of the nine members of the U.S. delegation to the annual youth camp, which will be held from July 10 to August 15, will be Sandbird Killiran, 13; Melanie Mack, 10; Renee Longoria, 13; and Noliwe Rooks, 13. The other five American youth will come from Philadelphia.

To accomodate newly liberated countries such as Mozambique and Angola, the number of youth



Revolutionary Cuban women set a leading example.

from each country has been reduced this year.

Some 300 children, the majority of whom will come from Third World and socialist countries, are expected to participate in the month-long conference. They will live together collectively and learn about the various countries and cultures each represents.

To help raise the funds needed for each child's expenses, the Venceremos Brigade will hold a barbeque and swim party on Saturday, June 18, from 3-7 p.m. in Ho Chi Minh (Willard) Park, located at Derby and Telegraph in Berkeley. Admission will be $2.50 for adults, $1.50 for children over six and $.75 for children under six.

The following Saturday, June 25, a Children's Festival, featuring clowns, music and slides, will be held at People's Restaurant

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Bodies of Zimbabwean refugees slaughtered by Rhodesian troops.

WHITE REGIME STAGES NEW RAID INTO MOZAMBIQUE

ZIMBABWE GUERRILLAS BLOW UP RHODESIAN RAILROAD

(Salisbury, Rhodesia) - Freedom fighters of the Zimbabwe People's Army (ZIPA) last week blew up Rhodesia's main rail line just two days after destroying the towers that support the power lines which carry electricity to this capital city.

In other developments last week, Rhodesian troops carried out another raid into Mozambique. An official government communique said that land mines, rocket launchers, mortar bombs and 90,000 rounds of ammunition were captured from an alleged ZIPA camp.

The latest Rhodesian invasion apparently resulted from information gained by government troops during attacks made the previous week on four Mozambican settlements, during which 32 ZIPA troops were killed.

No damage to passengers or trains was reported in the June 6 explosion of the rail line which was out of commission for seven hours. The explosion occurred about 100 miles southwest of here on the rail line that runs through the central Rhodesian mining district.

Chrome, tobacco, copper, corn, cotton and meat exported through South Africa in violation of United Nations trade sanctions on the White settler regime are transported on the railroad along with consumer goods.

Rhodesian military headquarters said that the explosives were set off on the railroad between the small towns of Que Que and Gatooma on the main track between Salisbury and Bulawayo, the country's second largest city.

Two days earlier, on Saturday, June 4, ZIPA forces exploded the power lines running from the Kariba dam in northeastern Rhodesia to the capital. As a result, parts of Salisbury were blacked out for several hours.

Meanwhile, the victories of ZIPA are causing increasing problems for the White minority Rhodesian government. Mounting casualties on the battlefield, coupled with "economic strains that are fast reaching the breaking point," are forcing the White business community to press for a political settlement leading to Black majority rule, the *New York*

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Wars Of Liberation Upheld In Revised Geneva Convention Code

(Geneva, Switzerland) - Third World countries scored a major victory here last week as an international conference agreed that wars of liberation are regular international conflicts and guerrillas fighting against colonial or racist regimes have the same rights as soldiers of standing national armies.

109 NATIONS

Following nearly four years of talks, the 109-nation Diplomatic Conference concluded revisions of the 28-year-old Geneva Convention covering wartime treatment of civilians and prisoners. The conference was initiated by the International Committee of the Red Cross.

The revised Geneva Convention, at the urging of Third World delegates, provides only minimal protection to rebels captured during a "civil war," stipulating only that they be given "humane treatment." The document deliberately avoids saying who would classify a conflict as a civil war.



MPLA freedom fighters captured by CIA-backed FNLA troops.

Other revisions of the Convention, which is not legally binding on the participating countries, include:

•Banning of the destruction of nuclear power plants, dams, dikes, and food supplies and water installations "indispensable to the survival" of civilians;

•Banning of "indiscriminate

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Bakke Case

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 9

affect minorities the most, minority attorneys could present a more forceful defense of the U.C. special admissions program.

One of the major reasons U.C. lost the decision was its refusal to admit obvious, past racial discrimination. Numerous friends of the court briefs have unsuccessfully been filed asking the U.S. Supreme Court not to hear the Bakke appeal from U.C. The case, however, is slated to go before the high court this fall.

Court briefs are now being filed to document the racist exclusion of minorities from professional and graduate schools.

The author of the majority decision in the Bakke decision, California Supreme Court Justice Stanley Mosk, said in a recent television interview that the legal issues would have been different if U.C. had admitted past discrimination.☐



Panel at recent San Francisco press conference calling for the defeat of the racist Bakke decision.

"Free The Camp Pendleton 14"

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 8

back in August, 1976," he went on, "and they are still on base." The Camp Pendleton 14 defendant stressed that the presence of the Klan was known to everyone, including commanding officers.

"Black people and elected officials, like the Congressional Black Caucus, must get involved in the case," he continued, emphasizing that the "Marine Corps should be investigated for racism."

McGivery stated emphatically that "Black youth should not join the Marines" and suffer the same racist treatment he had endured. Camp Pendleton 14 lawyers contend that the Marine Corps is solely responsible for the November 13 incident for allowing violent Klan attacks on Black Marines to go unchecked.

During the march and rally examples of the intimidation which Black Camp Pendleton Marines must face were evident as there were a number of posters with racist pictures of Black Marines on the march route, signed "The Klan Is Watching You."

Eight of the Black Marines still facing trial could receive up to 21 years on multiple assault charges, while two others face up to 72 years in a military prison on charges of conspiracy to murder.

No Klan members have been charged for documented attacks on Black Marines.☐

World Scope

Iran

The Committee for Artistic and Intellectual Freedom in Iran (CAIFI) is currently conducting an international protest campaign on behalf of Ali Shokri, a 24-year-old ex-member of the Iranian Air Force. Shokri defected to the U.S. in 1973 to escape political persecution and currently faces deportation. Supporters may send telegrams or letters of support to the director of Immigrating Services in Seattle, Washington, or to Secretary of State Cyrus Vance urging permanent residency for Shokri. In addition, interested persons may contact the Ad Hoc Committee to Defend Ali Shokri, 207 HUB, P.O. Box 79, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington 98195.

People's China

Foreign correspondents were allowed to view the ruins of the Chinese city of Tangshan for the first time last week revealing an incredible scene of mass destruction. The scene last July of the world's worst earthquake in over 400 years, in which 750,000 people were killed, Tangshan consists of the rusting remains of a factory, a mangled, burned out train and a vast plain of rubble. The Richter scale registered 8.2 on the day of the earthquake, which hurled the city's residents up against the ceilings, of their homes and other buildings.

Ireland

The Prisons Aid Committee (PAC) is currently waging an international protest campaign demanding that Irish political prisoners currently being tortured and killed in British jails be given the right to serve their sentences in their own country. The PAC, whose main aim is to expose the injustices and barbarities to which Irish political prisoners are subjected, may be contacted at 182 Upper St., London, England.

IN MY DREAM

In my dream
I am there on the day of silence in
the universe,
At once, all are aware of the
stillness,
There on a balcony
a sister stands
eyes reverently fixed on the
Moon;
The Moon swirls. . .
psychedelic redness and
orangeness is breathtaking;

In my dream
I make a wish that the light of the
Moon
melts all the bars that confine
my people;
Who is to say
my dreams will not appear in
reality?
Who is to say
that we will not know
"freedom"?
Like a flash in the night
Freedom is near,
We need more dreams, my
people

— Yvonne Wanrow, 1975

TO THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY

Teach the truth to the people
Show them that they are beautiful
Teach them that they have the
right to
(better schools and education,
jobs, food, housing, clothing, and
happiness)
Show them that revolution can
change things for the better —

To FREEDOM —
it's our only way

Teach them to die for a cause
But not for/for some bullshit
causes
Teach the truth to the people —
Show them that loving each
other is better than killing each
other
Teach them what to fight for and
how to go by doing it the right
way
(some of us don't know)

Show the mistakes that we all
have made
Let them see the REAL ENEMY

We got to be as one — because
GENOCIDE is and always will be
the order of the day
(unless we do something about
it)

So brothers & sisters —
TEACH THE TRUTH —

TO THE PEOPLE —
Angelia Thomas
Chicago, Illinois

EXCITING NEW NOVEL OF INTERNATIONAL INTRIGUE

"REVENGE" PROBES CORRUPTION OF U.S. RULING CIRCLE



Vietnamese revolutionary is shot in the head at point-blank range and torture of political prisoner.



Revenge *by Noel Hynd. The Dial Press: 275 pages.*

On October 14, 1970, Air Force Lt. Richard Silva is one of eight persons aboard a U.S. Air Force bomber shot down over North Vietnam. Suffering from a severe leg injury as the result of bailing out of the plane, Silva is taken by the Vietcong to Hoa Lo prison in Hanoi (dubbed the "Hanoi Hilton" by U.S. POWs).

The Massachusetts serviceman's refusal to make public statements about the Vietnamese people's war against U.S. imperialism brings him into contact with a man known to the POWs as "the Imp." The small European man "with an olive complexion and dark, almost catlike gleaming eyes," who speaks French with a strange accent, proves to be a sadistic, brutal torture specialist.

VICIOUS TORTURE

Eventually, through vicious and systematic torture, the Imp forces Silva to sign — in front of T.V. cameras — a statement about U.S. war crimes against the Vietnamese people. To add to this humiliation, during the almost three years he is imprisoned at Hoa Lo, Silva witnesses the torture and murder of numerous American POWs at the hands of the Imp.

Full of a crazed hatred for the mysterious Frenchman, Silva has only one goal in life upon his release from Hoa Lo — find his torturer and kill him.

Returning to the U.S., Silva determines that only through the highest levels of the government will he be able to learn the identity and whereabouts of the Imp. First, he has a police artist draw a sketch of the torture specialist. He then takes his drawing to a right-wing Texas congressman who ultimately provides Silva with the resources he needs.

Blindfolded and in the dark of night, the ex-Air Force lieutenant is driven to a house in Virginia, in the suburbs of Washington, D.C. There a dozen Halloween-masked men present him with a bizarre "business deal": they will help him find his Imp if he will assassinate two "enemies of the republic."

Who are these mysterious men?

"We're patriotic Americans, Mr. Silva, just like yourself. . . we're appalled at the way this republic is creeping leftward. We are simple Americans who wish to save our republic from her enemies. Internal and external."

Thus, the spokesperson for this ruthless band of reactionaries explains to Silva why they will pay him $15,000 to kill two men whom they believe are a threat to the alleged "democratic" principles of America.

Silva, unwilling to become a hired killer, nevertheless is obsessed with finding the Imp. Realizing that this group of fanatic patriots — whose ranks, he is told, include officials of the American government — can provide him with the help he needs, he agrees to the deal.

It is at this point that Noel Hynd's *Revenge* loses any semblance of the novel it is supposed to be. Only the names have been changed to protect the guilty — and the innocent — in this intriguing book on the reactionary superpower structure of the U.S., "the government within the government," the anonymous, shadowy figures whose activities include the murders of Malcolm X, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., John and Robert Kennedy, and so many others — the forces who wield the real power in this country and who will stop at nothing to achieve their ends.

Silva is told the identity of the Imp as well as that of his first victim, a well-known television newscaster aspiring for a political career. The young ex-POW reneges on his end of the deal, seriously wounding but not killing his victim.

Silva then outsmarts his "business partners," finds out where the Imp is and flees the country without harming the other "enemy of the republic," who ironically turns out to be the Texas congressman who led him to the masked patriots.

In Paris, France, Silva — now hunted by U.S. intelligence — patiently and diligently searches for the man whose death he has plotted for three years. Inadvertently, Silva becomes involved in international politics, the focus of which is the kidnapping of the young daughters of the U.S. ambassador to France by Breton nationalists.

To make matters even more complex, unknown to him, Silva is pursuing the wrong man. Meanwhile, the real Imp, a fiendishly clever French secret service agent, is the intended victim of an assassination plot masterminded by the French government which must eliminate the torture specialist before his illegal activities in Vietnam become known.

Revenge, entertaining as it is, has a chilling message. Richard Silva is a real-life symbol of the countless victims the reactionary ruling forces, both in America and abroad, have used in their ruthless efforts to maintain the corporate capitalist power structure that keeps us slaves. □

Zimbabwe Guerrillas Blow Up Rhodesian Railroad

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 19

Times reports.

"Politicians must be under no misapprehension," Michael Daffy, president of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Rhodesia, said in a statement last weekend. "The nation's most urgent need is a settlement."

The government of "Prime Minister" Ian Smith is spending $800,000 a day on the war — a quarter of the country's total budget. Other programs have virtually halted because of this staggering expense.

An average of 1,500 Whites leave the country each month, forcing the government to announce last week that all Rhodesian men under 38 will be required to serve a minimum of 190 days per year in the army. Men between the ages of 38 and 50 must spend at least 70 days a year in uniform, and those over 50 will be encouraged to enlist in part-time guard units.

With the increased draft, many vacancies in business and industry have been filled by White women and a few Blacks. In several companies, employees must work 10 to 12 hours a day just to keep the business going.

It is difficult to estimate the number of White Rhodesians who are fleeing the country. Several thousand leave "on vacation" with no intentions of returning.

Between 1965 — when the breakaway British colony declared itself unilaterally independent — and 1975, the population of Rhodesia grew, despite U.N. sanctions. In 1975, however, the White population decreased by 7,073. In the first four months of this year, the rate jumped with 3,578 emigrating from the war-torn country.□



Zimbabwean freedom fighters.

Wars Of Liberation Upheld

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 19

attacks" on civilian populations during war;

•Immunity against attack for helicopters and other aircraft engaged in evacuating the wounded from the battlefield; and

•The right of families to be informed of the fates of relatives lost in action.

George H. Aldrich, a State Department legal expert who headed the U.S. delegation to the conference, attempted to downplay the importance of the provisions on wars of liberation and guerrillas fighting against racist or colonial regimes.

"No state is ever going to admit it is a racist regime or exercising alien or colonial domination," Aldrich said.

Wars of liberation against colonial regimes, such as those waged in Mozambique, Algeria, Vietnam, Angola and Rhodesia, until now have not been recognized as legitimate wars by international bodies such as the United Nations.

Last week's action is expected to be a major boost for those oppressed people the world over seeking their freedom through armed struggle from imperialist and other reactionary governments.□



Young Cuban field workers.

Funds Sought For Bay Area Youth

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 19

and Cultural Center, located at 721 Valencia in San Francisco. Admission to this event, which will last from 2-5 p.m., will be $.75.

The next day, Sunday, June 26, the Brigade will host a garage sale at 589 Guerrero Street in San Francisco from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Knick-knacks, books, plants, clothes and other items will be on sale.

July 26 will mark the 24th anniversary of the attack on the Moncada and the launching of the Cuban Revolution by Fidel Castro and a small band of revolutionaries. The Venceremos Brigade is organizing a July 26th Committee that will sponsor a number of events in connection with the anniversary of the historic event. The slogan for this year's celebration will be "End The Blockade!"

Anyone wishing further information about the international youth camp or the July 26th Committee may write the Venceremos Brigade at P.O. Box 24324, Oakland, Calif. 94623, or call Paul Weinberg at 647-9315 or 558-5555.□

INSIDE LATIN AMERICA

Puerto Rico

Preparation by the U.S. Branch of the Puerto Rican Socialist Party (PSP) for a full offensive against the "statehood" alternative for Puerto Rico along with setting other work priorities for this year was the major decision made by the PSP's Branch Committee — its highest leadership body between Congresses — at a two-day meeting held in New York recently. *Claridad*, the official news organ of the PSP, reports that in addition to stepping up PSP's leading role in organizing against U.S. attempts to impose statehood on Puerto Rico, the U.S. Branch will concentrate its work on strengthening its organization, expanding workplace and factory organizing, and continue its participation in the struggles for the democratic rights of Puerto Ricans in the U.S.

Cuba

Cuban Premier Fidel Castro revealed last week that intensive efforts on the part of the U.S. to overthrow his socialist government during its early years resulted in the confinement of more than 15,000 prisoners. In an interview with ABC news correspondent Barbara Walters aired last Thursday evening, Castro said that now "maybe two or three thousand" prisoners are being held in Cuba for different "counterrevolutionary" activities. Castro very frankly disclosed that, "When the activity of the U.S. was more intensive against Cuba, we reached a point of having more than 15,000 prisoners."

Meanwhile, an underground terrorist organization of CIA-trained Cuban exiles continues to carry out a secret war against Castro in an attempt to wreck efforts to normalize Cuban/U.S. diplomatic relations, according to a CBS television documentary broadcast last week. Entitled *The CIA's Secret Army*, the program also included an interview with Castro. One member of the fanatically anti-Castro terrorist organization based in Miami admitted that ex-CIA officers are advising the group and offering encouragement, although the U.S. government officially condemns the group.

SPORTS

Moses' World Hurdles Record Highlights A.A.U. Games

(Los Angeles, Calif.) - Edwin Moses, the 1976 Olympic champion in the 400-meter hurdles, broke his own world record last week here at the Amateur Athletic Union (AAU) championships flying around the track in an astounding time of 47.45 seconds.

Moses came out of nowhere to capture the gold medal at Montreal in a then world-record time of 47.64 seconds, but now it seems he has made a name for himself in track history with his unorthodox hurdling style.

In the 400-meter hurdles, contestants usually take 14 strides between each hurdle, but Moses has developed his own



EDWIN MOSES on way to world record in the 400-meter hurdles.

unique style by taking 13 strides between each barrier. The 6'1", 160-pound Moses compensates for this with his graceful, long-striding method of running.

Moses, who is a straight A physics major at Atlanta's Morehouse College, promises even better performances, possibly breaking the 47-second barrier.

"I was in much better shape for the Olympics," he said. "I didn't work out at all," Moses went on, "the last two weeks of May because of school finals.

"The race today," said Moses as he described his performance, "was a slow one for the first 200. But I knew it was a fast one when I came off the last turn. One by one guys kept dropping off when I came off and it was just me and those last three hurdles.

"I'd read some people," Moses continued, "were saying Tom Andrews (of USC) was going to beat me here. Well, Andrews (who was a distant second at 49.03) came up to me afterward and said, 'Nice race.' Hey, what else could he say?"

Moses' performance stunned a crowd of 10,692 at UCLA's Drake Stadium. During his victory lap the Morehouse hurdler threw buttons of himself to admiring fans. Along with a picture of Moses the buttons bore the inscription "Edwin Moses, 1976 USA gold medalist, 400-meter intermediate hurdles, Morehouse College."

Moses had felt that, despite his convincing victory in Montreal last year, he had not received his due recognition. It was obvious that Moses relished this amazing victory.

Moses was voted athlete of the meet and along with other AAU winners, he'll be eligible to compete in the first ever World Cup Games, September 24 in Dusseldorf, Germany.

Other athletes who turned in notable performances at the meet were: Jamaican Don Quarrie, who won the 100-meter dash in 10.12 seconds (the best in the world this year); Steve Scott, who beat out Kenya's Wilson Waigwa to win the 1,500 meters in 3:37.3; UCLA's Evelyn Ashford; who held off three fine runners from Tennessee State to win the women's 100-meter dash in 11.58; and Arnie Robinson, who won the long jump with a leap of 27 feet, one-half inches.□

WOMAN BASKETBALL STAR PONDERS HER FUTURE

LUCIA HARRIS STEWART DRAFTED BY N.B.A.—"I MIGHT SURPRISE SOME PEOPLE"

(Jackson, Miss.) - In a surprising move, the New Orleans Jazz professional basketball team selected Lucia Harris Stewart in last week's National Basketball Association (NBA) draft, making her the second woman to receive that honor.

Ms. Stewart was chosen in the seventh round NBA draft. A 6' 3" center at Delta State, Ms. Stewart scored 2,981 points during her college career, averaging 25.9 points a game. She shot 63.3 per cent from the field.

Under Ms. Stewart's leadership, the Lady Statesmen of Delta State won the Intercollegiate Athletics for Women national championship in 1977, completing a 32-3 season. At the Montreal Olympics she led the U.S. in scoring and rebounding.

Ms. Stewart seemed apprehensive, however, about playing in the NBA. "Men are just naturally better. . .," she says. "I play pretty well on the women's level," she went on, "but with the men, well, that's something different."

MIGHT SURPRISE

But, she added, "I might just show up and surprise a lot of people, maybe even myself. But I don't know if I'm for this playing on men's teams."

"They're a whole lot bigger than I am," she said. "On the women's level, I can kind of rough them around, but not there (NBA). I know I couldn't be any good."

When Ms. Stewart was informed she had been drafted by the Jazz by her former coach, Margaret Wade, she was "real bright eyed," said Wade. Jazz coach Elgin Baylor stated that Ms. Stewart "will receive every consideration."

"That doesn't put me on the spot," said Baylor. "But it might," he said, "put the guys on the spot. I put my clothes on at home."

Ms. Stewart is only the second woman drafted by the NBA. The first was Denise Long of Iowa State, who was drafted as a lark by the San Francisco Warriors nine years ago. Ms. Stewart's selection was taken in a much more serious vein.□



LUCIA HARRIS STEWART (dark uniform) leading Delta State University to one of its many victories. Ms. Stewart last week became the second woman in history to be drafted by the NBA.

Serving The Oppressed White Community

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 4

ties threatened by planned destruction, urban renewal and speculators out to make a fast buck in the meantime. The key is to analyze the situation of the landlord and develop an appropriate response.

The small landlord who lives in the building or perhaps owns only one or two buildings in the community is not in the same category as the larger slumlord. He is as much threatened by the developers and speculators as the tenants are and will be pressured ruthlessly by the city in order to drive him out.

When he loses the building, the tenants also lose their homes because the building is torn down, milked dry, burned for profit or "rehabilitated" and put up for very expensive rents.

In the cases of these small landlords the Tenants Union has organized tenants' clubs, fought with the landlord to stave off the city, to get rehabilitation money or leasing program "Section 8" money and demanded in return that the rent money be put back into the building.

In the process, the tenants get some control in the management of the building and save their homes.

A second type of landlord does not live in the community, only owns one or two buildings and knows little or nothing about managing the building. An organized building club makes demands for the improvement of the building and takes over the management. A first step has often been to keep the utilities on by the Union dealing directly with the utilities company and setting up a payment schedule out of the rent money.

The third type of landlord is the slumlord. On a 10-unit building a slumlord may take in $12,000 or $13,000 a year in rent and put nothing back into the building, allowing utility bills to build up and not even paying taxes. When the building is to the point of being condemned, it is burned for the insurance or sold to land speculators.

In this third case, the Tenants Union goes into court to take legal possession of the building. The slumlord often hides behind fronts and is difficult to get into court. Sometimes a group of partners pass the building from one to the other to avoid prosecution and fines. The UTSU legal staff has devised new legal theories, utilizing conspiracy law, and is successfully challenging the slumlords for control of their buildings.

A fourth menace to decent housing is the developer who hopes to replace low-income housing with middle and upper-income housing. In one case, when Mayor Daley's son-in-law Bill Thompson tore down blocks of low-income housing, the Union mobilized its forces at the zoning hearing and then filed suit, successfully tying Thompson up in the courts for several years and bringing him to the bargaining table.

The Union believes that a developer must provide an equal amount of low-income housing for what he destroys or his development must be stopped.

Tenants Union members, coming in because of specific problems they have, gain an understanding of the overall city-wide problem with housing, and the Union has become a vital and important force in the city on a wide range of issues.

TO BE CONTINUED



ERICKA HUGGINS, member of Alameda County Board of Education, inspects facilities at Juvenile Hall.

Juvenile Detention Centers

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 4

the Board and director of the model elementary level Oakland Community School, held an unprecedented press conference here at which she called for the Alameda County Grand Jury to conduct an "immediate and thorough investigation" of the "grossly inhumane and illegal conditions" in the juvenile detention facilities. (See THE BLACK PANTHER, November 20, 1976.)

Gloria Roberts, the Black chief instructor at Las Vistas, told Board members that her staff members could do a better job if they had a new school.

Ericka, describing her reaction to the prison-like conditions she encountered when she first visited Las Vistas last summer, said, "I was appalled, I was disgusted, particularly after looking at the new school at Los Cerros. Why is it that Las Vistas doesn't have a new school?"

It was explained that a proposal for new facilities for Las Vistas is now before the county Board of Supervisors.

The Board also heard a report from Dave Davis, the Black coordinator of the Special Schools' Work Experience Program. Despite the efforts of the county to provide meaningful employment for the predominantly Black and poor youth incarcerated in the juvenile institutions, the overwhelming number of jobs described by Davis were nothing more than glorified janitorial tasks.

The lack of professional opportunities for children at the juvenile facilities was evident in a color film shown on the programs at Los Cerros. It was evident from the film that little is offered to Los Cerros youth other than vocational educational skills.

Professor Stephen Sugarman of the Boalt School of Law, University of California at Berkeley, then gave a comprehensive explanation of S.B. 1064 which he co-authored along with two California legislators from Los Angeles.

The intent of the bill is to pay California school districts $500 per year for each child voluntarily integrated into a school where he or she is a minority. The bill provides for both intradistrict and interdistrict transfers.

Professor Sugarman said that Oakland schools, which are 60 per cent Black and other minorities, could receive as much as $4.5 to $5 million annually if the bill is passed.□

Chicago Latinos March To Protest Police Brutality

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5

The demands of the marchers included:

•Fire and jail the policemen who killed our people;

•Drop all charges against community people arrested;

•Stop all oppression against our people; and

•Keep all oppressive agencies out of our community — the police department and FBI.

In a statement issued by the Puerto Rican Socialist Party (PSP), the conditions rooted to the spontaneous response to police murder and brutality on June 4 was described.

"Mayor Bilandic ordered a mass mobilization of police forces without justification. Once the police were in Humboldt Park (where Chicago's Puerto Rican community lives), they broke loose," the PSP statement continued. "The police showed no discipline, going beyond all that is necessary to subdue people, and beating and clubbing innocent residents until their deaths.

1966 RIOTS

"Eleven years after the 1966 riots we are still suffering from the same poverty conditions: 40 per cent unemployment and a 70 per cent school dropout rate. Housing conditions are deplorable and we are being burned out alive in Westown," the PSP statement concluded.□

Wilson Transition Team

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

responded:

"Four years from now, I don't expect to have won any popularity contests because that's not the business we're engaged in.

"I'm engaged in the business of trying to uplift the quality of life for, as much as possible, all the people of the city of Oakland. And that means making tough decisions where they have to be made without regard to who they benefit or who they hurt.

"Four years from now I hope to say, and to have demonstrated, that we have made a significant impact on the problems of unemployment, particularly the unemployment of young people; that we will have made a significant impact on improving the housing conditions of the people of Oakland; that we have made a significant impact on the problems of public safety; and that people in the neighborhoods, in the community, will have participated more in the running of their city government."□

Rosenburg Sons

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 8

sentences for Smith Act prosecutions, or one year for contempt of Congress, but we're going to kill you."

Two weeks before their executions, the Rosenbergs wrote, "History will record, whether we live or not, that we were the victims of the most monstrous frame-up in the history of our country."

The three main pieces of "evidence" introduced by the prosecution have all been revealed as frauds.

Drawings of the atom bomb introduced as evidence supposedly contained the "atom secret." However scientists who had helped design the atom bomb agreed that the scientific value of the crude sketches was nil. The sketches were hidden from the public until 1965.

PIECE OF EVIDENCE

The second piece of evidence was a console table, which prosecution witnesses claimed had been modified for microfilm production and had been given to the Rosenbergs by Soviet agents. The actual table mysteriously It was later found to be an ordinary $21 table purchased at Macy's.

The third item was a photostat of an Albuquerque, New Mexico, hotel registration card. Prosecuting attorneys claimed the card was conclusive proof of a key link in the atom spy chain.

The government never produced the original card in court. Years later when the photostat was examined, experts discovered that the signature of the hotel clerk on the card was a forgery, and the card was printed on a different set of plates than the hotel's other registration cards. Investigation also revealed that the FBI had spent twelve hours in the hotel's file room.

In a recent interview, Michael and Robert Meeropol explained why their challenge to the government is gaining support.

"There's openness," Michael said. "First, the war in Indochina destroyed the credibility of the government. It proved that they have lied, year after year after year. Secondly, the Watergate revelations state directly that the government does lie, does cheat, does frame people, does commit forgeries. That was what our side had been saying all along."

For more information on the Rosenberg case, write: National Committee to Reopen the Rosenberg Case, 250 West 57th Street, Room 606, New York, New York 10019. Phone: (212) 265-0918.☐

Letters to the Editor

PRISONER FILES APPEAL WITH O.A.U.

Dear Editor,

Lorenzo (Komboa) Ervin, a federal prisoner at the Atlanta Federal Penitentiary serving a life sentence for the "hijacking" of an airplane from Atlanta, Georgia, to Cuba as a protest of the Vietnam war, filed an appeal on April 25, 1977, to the Organization of African Unity (OAU) at its headquarters in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

Komboa, who was formerly a poltical activist with the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committeee (SNCC), a now defunct Black revolutionary youth organization, filed what he called an "Appeal to African Heads of State." This is similar to the eight-page memorandum submitted by Black leader Malcolm X, who was allowed to attend the African Summit Conference of the OAU held in Cairo, Egypt, in July, 1964, and attended by virtually all of the African leaders at that time.

In his appeal, Komboa stated that he was "speaking on behalf of American political prisoners and the oppressed Afro-American people." He condemned the United States government for its racist violence and intrigues against the Black Liberation Movement, especially the Black Panther Party, and pointed out that the prisons of the U.S. were filled with a disproportionate number of young Black men and women with savage sentences, which he said was merely a reflection of the fact that the American court system is being used as an instrument of racial oppression and political repression, and the prisons for State slavery.

He stated that the U.S. prisons were over 70 per cent Black, even though ostensibly Blacks only constitute 10 to 12 per cent of the American population.

Further, he said that the conditions in American prisons are so hellish that there are frequent revolts by prisoners, such as at Attica, San Quentin, Leavenworth (Kansas) federal prison, Alderson (West Virginia) federal women's prison, North Carolina state women's prison, Marion (Illinois) federal prison, and so many others throughout the country, wherein many prisoners were killed, tortured, beaten, drugged, or otherwise deprived of their human rights. These protests by prisoners are a direct result of their refusal to accept further inhuman treatment.

He stated that in this type of situation, with blatant and intensified racist reaction, it was necessary to have the support of the international community, especially the Black world. He said American racism was a world problem, just as Malcolm X had stated in his memorandum of 1964, and that it was a problem for the world's people to be concerned about and to solve. He compared the USA to the racist Republic of South Africa.

Finally he pointed out that the Afro-American people were "tremendously concerned" about events in Africa, and had supported the African liberation movement through groups like the African Liberation Support Committee (which raised thousands of dollars in donations, and in medical equipment, office supplies, and foodstuffs, and which held demonstrations and rallies of hundreds of thousands of persons in support of the Liberation wars and against the entry of the U.S. imperialists into the conflict).

In conclusion, Komboa asked the OAU to adopt a resoultion condemning the U.S. government for its racist practices against the Afro-American, and its political repression of the Black Liberation Movement. In addition, he asked the African countries to raise these matters in the United Nations' General Assembly and make it an issue of international importance.

Lorenzo Komboa Ervin
Box PMB 18759
U.S. Penitentiary
Atlanta, Georgia 30315

WE WILL OVERCOME

Dear Sir:

I would like to extend my appreciation for your assistance in our struggle for the betterment of our conditions. Please thank Miss Brown for me. In return I hope to help the program of freedom for all people when I return to society. I will be from time to time sending you information related to the betterment of conditions here. With your assistance we will overcome our oppressed conditions.

Rockview Correctional Institution
Bellafonte, Pa.
Your Brother,
Thomas Wood

No Mandatory Death Penalty For Cop Killing

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 7

offender "reasonably believed provided a moral justification for his conduct."

The majority's suggestion that a defendant might offer "moral justification" for killing an officer was too much for two of the four dissenting justices, William H. Rehnquist and Byron R. White, who called the suggestion "astonishing."

Rehnquist, said that Louisiana should have been permitted to enact a mandatory statute to protect "the foot soldiers of an ordered society."

According to the FBI, the number of police officers killed in the line of duty in the U.S. has doubled within 10 years — increasing from 57 in 1966 to 129 in 1975.

Miami Gay Rights Ordinance

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 9

Though San Francisco was frequently mentioned as Bryant's next target, Michael Thompson, the advertising executive responsible for the previously mentioned ad and who helped fan the flames for Bryant, claimed, "We're going to pick our battles.

"There's no sense in going into a community like San Francisco, where the well has been so poisoned by homosexual excesses and homosexual influence," Thompson said.

Meanwhile, gay activists in San Francisco packed into the Gay Community Center last week to form a new organization, Save Our Human Rights.

The group plans both to fight an anti-gay bill proposed by state Senator John Briggs and to develop new civil and human rights legislation for gay people.

"We must respond to Anita Bryant not only by defending ourselves but by going on the offensive in places where we have strength," said a spokesperson for the Save Our Human Rights group.

Observers close to the Dade County election have speculated that right-wingers like Thompson and others have found in Anita and her Save Our Children group a perfect vehicle to peddle their extremist causes.☐

South Moluccans

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 17

negotiate a peaceful resolution to the action proved fruitless.

Since the betrayal of their political aspirations in the early 1950s, the now 40,000 South Moluccans living in the Netherlands have fiercely resisted assimilation into Dutch society. Less than 5,000 have become Dutch citizens, the majority preferring to live together and preserve their culture while remaining stateless.

The day after the Dutch commando assault ended this latest political confrontation, a young Moluccan woman on her way to memorial services for her slain countrymen — who included the group's leader, 24-year-old Max Papililia and at least one woman — consented to be interviewed by reporters.

Asked what was next for the South Moluccan community, abandoned to exile among increasingly unsympathetic and hostile strangers, the woman responded evenly, "The next step is to talk to the Netherlands government to see if they take us seriously now."



Dutch police fired 700 bullets into train held by South Moluccan rebels.

How did the Moluccans feel about the siege, the attack by the Marines and the deaths?

"It is very difficult," she said. "It is very difficult. All we want is our right — the right to live in our homeland."

Her sentiments were reiterated by Jack Metiari, whose father is one of the elder statesmen of the exiled community.

"We will have a difficult time here now," said Metiari, referring to the growing hostility between the dark-skinned Moluccan community — who number 1,600 in Assen and 750 in Bovensmilde, half that town's 1,500 citizenry — and the majority White Dutch population.

He added: "But you have to fight for your rights, and take the problems on your shoulders.

"We can't guarantee it won't happen again. Our people here are not politically educated enough, and these actions make them more aware."

His words were echoed in silent tribute by the blue, white, green and red flags of the Republic of the South Moluccans flying proudly over the projects, just as it had flown on the locomotive of the hijacked train those 20 long days. □

Third World Fund

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dispensed was about $200,000. That seems like a lot of money, but it really isn't when you consider that many foundations in this area have administrative budgets twice this amount," Belvie noted.

Although TWF has been very active in building local support for the liberation struggles in southern Africa, most of the programs it funds are here in the Bay Area.

"We are predisposed to those projects that have a community focus, in which there are large numbers of people trying to organize around an issue.

"We don't do individual funding," Belvie continued, "because we have the philosophy that organizations, foundations and poverty programs cannot be depended on as funding sources. At very critical times efforts are made to determine and dictate politics and direction.

"What we try to do is to provide seed funds for people to become more self-sufficient. We realize that we cannot duplicate social services but what we can do is support people in communities where those services are not being delivered, so that they can engage in organizing to change the basic power relationships that exist in our community," Belvie said.



BELVIE ROOKS

A major issue in the Third World community that TWF is involved in is the Bakke decision. The organization has provided a $5,000 grant to the National Conference of Black Lawyers which filed a legal brief in the case.

Other groups that TWF has funded include the San Quentin Six Defense Committee; KPOO Radio; La Raza Information Center, Inc.; the Puerto Rican Solidarity Committee; and the Wounded Knee Legal Defense Committee.

In the area of African affairs, TWF has worked in various coalitions in the Bay Area that have carried out educational and other consciousness raising activities about the armed struggles in southern Africa. TWF was one of several groups, including the Black Panther Party, which raised $5,000 last December toward the construction of hospitals in Mozambique.

More recently, TWF participated in a clothing drive in which 32 tons of clothes were sent to Zimbabwean (Black Rhodesian) refugees in Mozambique.

Anyone wishing further information about the Third World Fund may write to the nonprofit corporation at 944 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif. 94102, telephone (415) 543-0890. □

Seychelles

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overthrow of the Mancham regime. Island sources said that at 2 a.m. on Sunday, June 5, the 200 rebel forces attacked a police barracks and seized a quantity of arms before taking over government-run Radio Seychelles.

Rene did not deny reports that some of the participants in the coup were trained in Tanzania.

The radio station of the former British colony announced that a 24-hour curfew — which was later lifted — had been imposed and that anyone seen on the streets would be shot on sight. It was also announced that the country's constitution had been suspended and that new elections would be held in 1979.

Tourism is the major industry of the copra-rich islands, whose total territory of 270 square miles is less than the size of Nassau County in New York. The curfew forced the estimated 900 American, British and French tourists on the islands at the time to remin inside their hotels.

COMMUNIQUE

A communique issued by the new government accused Mancham of never being at home more than three weeks at a time since he became president of the islands following their independence from Britain on June 28 of last year. The ousted president was also charged with attempting to postpone the 1979 elections so that he could become president for life.

Mancham's right-wing Democratic Party joined with Rene's progressive People's United Party to form the first government of the islands last year. Rene, who, like his predecessor is a Creole — the ex-colony is populated by a mixture of former plantation owners, African slaves, Chinese and Indians — said that the new government would not be Marxist but "will be a government based on some system of socialism which we can evolve for the Seychelles."

After the Seychelles' first airport opened in 1971, the country almost overnight became a playground for rich American and European jet-setters.

Meanwhile, the majority of the people live in poverty, existing on an average family income of less than $15 a week. About 40 per cent of the population is under 20, and unemployment is high.

Most Seychellians live in "tumble-down homes without running water, electricity or elementary sanitation. . ." *United Press International (UPI)* reports. □

THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY PROGRAM

MARCH 29, 1972 PLATFORM

WHAT WE WANT, WHAT WE BELIEVE

1. WE WANT FREEDOM. WE WANT POWER TO DETERMINE THE DESTINY OF OUR BLACK AND OPPRESSED COMMUNITIES.

We believe that Black and oppressed people will not be free until we are able to determine our destinies in our own communities ourselves, by fully controlling all the institutions which exist in our communities.

2. WE WANT FULL EMPLOYMENT FOR OUR PEOPLE.

We believe that the federal government is responsible and obligated to give every person employment or a guaranteed income. We believe that if the American businessmen will not give full employment, then the technology and means of production should be taken from the businessmen and placed in the community so that the people of the community can organize and employ all of its people and give a high standard of living.

3. WE WANT AN END TO THE ROBBERY BY THE CAPITALIST OF OUR BLACK AND OPPRESSED COMMUNITIES.

We believe that this racist government has robbed us and now we are demanding the overdue debt of forty acres and two mules. Forty acres and two mules were promised 100 years ago as restitution for slave labor and mass murder of Black people. We will accept the payment in currency which will be distributed to our many communities. The American racist has taken part in the slaughter of over fifty million Black people. Therefore, we feel this is a modest demand that we make.

4. WE WANT DECENT HOUSING, FIT FOR THE SHELTER OF HUMAN BEINGS.

We believe that if the landlords will not give decent housing to our Black and oppressed communities, then the housing and the land should be made into cooperatives so that the people in our communities, with government aid, can build and make decent housing for the people.

5. WE WANT EDUCATION FOR OUR PEOPLE THAT EXPOSES THE TRUE NATURE OF THIS DECADENT AMERICAN SOCIETY. WE WANT EDUCATION THAT TEACHES US OUR TRUE HISTORY AND OUR ROLE IN THE PRESENT-DAY SOCIETY.

We believe in an educational system that will give to our people a knowledge of self. If you do not have knowledge of yourself and your position in the society and the world, then you will have little chance to know anything else.

6. WE WANT COMPLETELY FREE HEALTH CARE FOR ALL BLACK AND OPPRESSED PEOPLE.

We believe that the government must provide, free of charge, for the people, health facilities which will not only treat our illnesses, most of which have come about as a result of our oppression, but which will also develop preventative medical programs to guarantee our future survival. We believe that mass health education and research programs must be developed to give all Black and oppressed people access to advanced scientific and medical information, so we may provide ourselves with proper medical attention and care.

7. WE WANT AN IMMEDIATE END TO POLICE BRUTALITY AND MURDER OF BLACK PEOPLE, OTHER PEOPLE OF COLOR, ALL OPPRESSED PEOPLE INSIDE THE UNITED STATES.

We believe that the racist and fascist government of the United States uses its domestic enforcement agencies to carry out its program of oppression against Black people, other people of color and poor people inside the United States. We believe it is our right, therefore, to defend ourselves against such armed forces and that all Black and oppressed people should be armed for self-defense of our homes and communities against these fascist police forces.

8. WE WANT AN IMMEDIATE END TO ALL WARS OF AGGRESSION.

We believe that the various conflicts which exist around the world stem directly from the aggressive desires of the U.S. ruling circle and government to force its domination upon the oppressed people of the world. We believe that if the U.S. government or its lackeys do not cease these aggressive wars that it is the right of the people to defend themselves by any means necessary against their aggressors.

9. WE WANT FREEDOM FOR ALL BLACK AND POOR OPPRESSED PEOPLE NOW HELD IN U.S. FEDERAL, STATE, COUNTY, CITY AND MILITARY PRISONS AND JAILS. WE WANT TRIALS BY A JURY OF PEERS FOR ALL PERSONS CHARGED WITH SO-CALLED CRIMES UNDER THE LAWS OF THIS COUNTRY.

We believe that the many Black and poor oppressed people now held in U.S. prisons and jails have not received fair and impartial trials under a racist and fascist judicial system and should be free from incarceration. We believe in the ultimate elimination of all wretched, inhuman penal insitutions, because the masses of men and women imprisoned inside the United States or by the U.S. military are the victims of oppressive conditions which are the real cause of their imprisonment. We believe that when persons are brought to trial that they must be guaranteed, by the United States, juries of their peers, attorneys of their choice and freedom from imprisonment while awaiting trials.

10. WE WANT LAND, BREAD, HOUSING, EDUCATION, CLOTHING, JUSTICE, PEACE AND PEOPLE'S COMMUNITY CONTROL OF MODERN TECHNOLOGY.

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that, whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long establishe should not be changed for light and transient causes; and, accordingly, all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But, when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security.

SENIORS, DISABLED FIGHT FOR SOCIAL SERVICE FUNDS

(San Francisco, Calif.) - Angry protesters served notice here last week that they are prepared to "sit-in" at Governor Jerry Brown's office to insure that he approves a section of the state health and welfare budget allocating $18 million for social service programs for senior citizens, the disabled and mentally retarded.

Some 300 people attended the June 10 rally and march, held outside the State Building here. Instrumental in organizing the protest was the 504 Coalition, the group which recently forced the Carter administration to sign into law the far-reaching Section 504 of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act of 1973 — thereby barring discrimination against disabled people in all buildings and facilities receiving federal funds.

As the crowd enthusiastically cheered, speaker after speaker denounced the Brown administration for its plans to cut from the proposed state fiscal budget for the coming year $18.9 million needed to keep the disabled, mentally retarded and senior citizens out of state institutions.

Nearly 700,000 aged, blind and disabled Californians will receive a cost-of-living increase beginning on July 1 from Supplemental Security Income (SSI) checks. SSI payments will be increased $20 a month for aged and disabled individuals, $21 for blind persons, and $35 or more for eligible couples.

In addition, Title 20 of the Social Security Act, which became effective in October, 1975, has enabled California counties to provide recreation, social development and job-training projects for the disabled, mentally retarded and senior citizens.

The fiscal committees of both houses of the California legislature unanimously approved the increased funds for Title 20 but Governor Brown has announced that he will veto the provision at the recommendation of state Health and Welfare Secretary Mario Obledo.

If the governor carries out his veto, hundreds of thousands of handicapped and other Californians affected by the legislation will be forced to go back to mental hospitals and other institutions at





Disabled protesters demand state support for social service programs.

a cost of $23,000 to $25,000 a year.

Also at stake are the increased cost-of-living SSI payments.

A point repeatedly emphasized at the San Francisco protest was Governor Brown's strong support of the 504 Coalition's month-long occupation of the local offices of the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare (HEW) and the Bay Area delegation which went to Washington, D.C., to demand that HEW Secretary Joseph Califano sign Section 504.

The message of the placard-carrying demonstrators to Jerry Brown was loud and clear: either he approve the $18.9 million they need in order to survive or lose their support in the upcoming gubernatorial election — support which proved decisive in the young governor's election in 1974.

Among those who addressed the rally were Kitty Cone, of the Center of Independent Living (CIL), a Berkeley-based organization which provides services for the disabled that was instrumental in the 504 protest; Margaret Douglas, a member of the San Francisco Social Services Commission; Doris Neal, an outreach worker for the handicapped; June Chung, of Potrero Hill Neighborhood House; and Marie White, one of several people appointed by Governor Brown to serve on a state board with jurisdiction over matters concerning the disabled and mentally retarded.□

Michigan Breakfast/Lunch Program Under Attack

(Detroit, Mich.) - A Michigan law requiring public schools to establish lunch and breakfast programs for students is under attack by school boards and administrators.

The law is designed to provide lunches to some 350,000 students who now attend schools without any type of lunch program.

Many school districts are particularly upset with a required breakfast program, beginning in 1978, for schools in which 20 per cent or more of the students are from low-income families.

Several hundred thousand students would become eligible for the breakfasts.

Administrators claim the schools can't afford to expand lunch programs, and that in many instances the school breakfasts and lunches aren't needed.



Youth enjoys hearty meal at BPP Free Breakfast for Schoolchildren Program. Lunch and breakfast program for poor children is under attack by school administrators in Detroit.

A coalition of groups — ranging from welfare rights organizations and the League of Women Voters to the Michigan Milk Producers Association and the Farm Bureau — lobbied for almost two years to get the school lunch law on the books.

Starting this fall, all schools must provide space where students can eat homepacked lunches and have milk.

By October 1, 1978, the schools must offer a lunch to all students, with low-income students paying a reduced rate or getting a free meal based on their family's annual income.

Breakfasts must also be provided in schools where low-income students comprise at least 20 per cent of the enrollment. Needy students would pay a partial rate or nothing at all.

Cost of the free and reduced-rate meals would be paid by the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the Michigan Department of Education.

The law was designed to make sure that no students attend class with empty stomachs. Social and welfare groups contend many poor youngsters go to school without breakfast and often have no money to buy lunch.□